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More Land for N. E. Forts; 'White Collar' Employees Ruled Out of Hour Limit

The World's Day—At a Glance

Oct. 14, 1940

In New England: More Land for Fort Devens

The United States Department of Agriculture announced today it is purchasing 5,700 acres of land to be added to the Fort Devens, Mass., military reservation, and 4,451 acres to be added to the Fort Ethan Allen artillery range at Burlington, Vt. [Details: Page 9.]

Members of the limited town meeting at Watertown, Mass., were scheduled to vote tonight on a proposal that would virtually eliminate large billboards from the Town. There were predictions the plan would pass. [Details: Page 9.]

The National Youth Administration began adding 8,000 more youths to the 6,000 on its rolls in the Bay State, bringing the authorized enrollment to a new peak. [Details: Page 9.]

In Washington: New 'White Collar' Hour Ruling

The Wage-Hour Administration revised its rules for the exemption of "white collar" workers from hour restrictions of the Labor Standards Law, establishing a $200 monthly salary as one yardstick for determining who is an exempt administrative or professional employee. The new rules go into effect Oct. 24.

The Navy acted to keep its flying arm at topmost strength by ordering all naval and Marine Corps reserve pilots to remain on active duty after expiration of their four-year voluntary service.

The Justice Department announced it had received registration forms and fingerprints for 1,903,483 aliens—more than half the number estimated to be in the country. The registration period ends Dec. 26.

The Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee ordered an investigation of charges that there had been "intimidation, coercion, vote buying, and vote stealing" in Chicago. The committee acted on a complaint made by officers of the Better Government Association of Chicago.

The Labor Relations Board has dismissed David J. Saposs, its chief economist, who has been a center of Congressional controversy, and 21 of his associates in accordance with restrictions imposed by a Congressional grant of funds to the Board.

The National Youth Administration allocated $30,485,375 to the States and territories to expand employment of out-of-school youth, placing emphasis on metal and mechanical work-experience jobs.

In the Far East: U. S. Ship Move Troubles Japan

The United States' intention of sending special liners to the Far East to remove Americans was apparently causing concern in Tokyo. Japanese newspapers played down the announcement. But the Associated Press reported that Foreign Office spokesmen reversed their usual role and questioned American newspapermen on the matter.

The exodus of Americans from the Far East was well under way, with new bookings on the Nitta Maru, which sailed Saturday. The first Americans to leave are already homeward bound on the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Russia. The families of members of the United States Embassy staff in China will sail from Shanghai on the President Coolidge Nov. 11.

The Japanese Army closed off the Hongkew section of Shanghai from the rest of the International Settlement following two shooting affairs in which Chinese were reported to have fired at Japanese.

Renewed fighting on land and air was reported by the Chinese Central News Agency. Chinese forces claim recapture of Matang, a Yangtze River Port in Kiangsi Province. The Japanese continued to bomb Yunnan Province from their new bases in Indo-China. The United States Consulate at Kunming (Yunnanfu) was said to have been slightly damaged.

Thirty Warships in Mid-Pacific Maneuvers

Honolulu (AP)—Thirty men-o'-war sailed from Pearl Harbor in another of a series of mid-Pacific maneuvers that have occupied the United States Fleet most of the year.

In the Mediterranean: Italians Tell of Sea Fight

Naval battle in the Mediterranean Sea near Malta was reported by Rome to have sunk a 7,000-ton British cruiser, while Italy admitted the loss of three smaller vessels, a destroyer and two torpedo boats. London declared that information regarding the engagement has not come to hand. [Details: Page 5.]

British raids effected damage at Bengasi, Italy's main Libyan naval base, and also, according to the Italians, on the island of Leros and other points in the Eastern Mediterranean, while Italian planes were reported to have bombed British airfields at Fuka and El Daba in Egypt.

Frontier fighting on the Ethiopian-Sudan border by outposts was reported.

War Summary: R. A. F. Extends Bombings

An enlarged offensive by the Royal Air Force was seen in reports that more than 40 objectives, ranging from Norway to France, and to points east of Berlin, were attacked over the week end. German bases at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven were among objectives claimed damaged in attacks last night. [Details: Page 6.]

London's debris is to be cleaned up by an army of approximately 5,000 British troops, supplemented by unemployed. [Details: Page 6.]

Raids on Britain continued unabated today following a night of attacks described as "average" for London, but more severe for other parts of the country.

In the Balkans: Reds Act on Rumania

Russian moves to bring up troops to the Rumanian frontier are reported from Bucharest as German units of unspecified number arrived in the Rumanian capital. These reports said Russian river monitors around the mouth of the Danube had sunk two Rumanian patrol boats. Russia was also said to be making a great military airfield at Cernauti, close to the Rumanian border and also to be mounting long-range guns near the junction of the Danube and the Pruth. [Details: Pages 1 and 5.]

Russian newspapers were silent on any such moves and have given little stress to events in Rumania. Much doubt was expressed that Moscow was ready to offer military resistance to Germany.

Turkish press continued to express determination to resist any German southward push. Similar sentiments were voiced by the Yugoslav Premier in the event of any attempts to force concessions from Belgrade.

Hungary announced that a German-Italian mission would arrive tomorrow to begin arbitration of the dispute between Hungary and Rumania over charges and counter-charges of mistreatment of each other's nationals in Rumania-ceded Northern Transylvania.

World's Fair Sets Second Best Money Mark

New York (AP)—With only two weeks left to run, the New York World's Fair established its best Saturday attendance and the second highest number of paid admissions for any day this year. The turnstiles clicked 349,300 times before 11 p. m., E. S. T., as compared with 379,269 on June 2, when the record was established.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S

Political Primer

will be found on

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President Backs Americas to Limit; Willkie Battles for Upstate N. Y.

Growls come from Rome, London is pleased—Americas indicate new confidence.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—Washington today listened to world-wide reverberations stirred by President Roosevelt's momentous week-end speech at Dayton, Ohio, in which he pledged a total defense for the Americas and announced, in the boldest terms in which the sentiment has so far been officially expressed, continued support for Great Britain.

From Rome came angry comments on behalf of the Axis Powers, apparently accepting for the first time the fact that the United States is not to be drawn away from New World solidarity or support of Great Britain either by threats or cajolery.

From London, came an exultant response to the President's militant utterance declared by one editorial writer to be "the most outright answer yet given to the triumphant announcement of the Triple Alliance."

Meanwhile, in a second radio address last night, generally accepted as a follow-up on the Dayton speech, President Roosevelt urged private donors to give to charity in the annual mobilization for human needs in order to help fortify the national morale in an hour of crisis.

Reaffirmation of Position

Though not mentioning politics directly, President Roosevelt's Dayton speech undoubtedly plays its part, like every other presidential act or move at this time, in the intensifying domestic drama In effect, what Mr. Roosevelt did at Dayton, was to outline and reaffirm the foreign policy which his Administration will follow if he is elected for a third term.

Critics may find a basis of attack in Mr. Roosevelt's rosy description of America's total defense as something which will be able to repel attack from any quarter of the globe. It is charged by the anti-New Dealers that the national defense program has been lagging under the Administration.

But by and large the sentiments uttered by Mr. Roosevelt at Dayton appeared to be those of an American President speaking for the whole nation rather than those of a candidate for election speaking for his party.

Among international responses most eagerly watched in Washington were those from Central and South America following the note of Western Hemisphere solidarity stressed in the President's address right down to his final words, "Viva la Democracia!"

Response Seems Favorable

First editorial comment received here indicated a favorable response from the other New World republics.

In nonprovocative but positive words Mr. Roosevelt stressed one absolute in American foreign policy, aid to Great Britain—

"No combination of dictator countries of Europe or Asia," he said, with reference to the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Pact, "will stop the help we are giving to almost the last free people fighting to hold them at bay."

Another highlight of the address was the declaration that in defending the Western Hemisphere "we include the right to the peaceful use of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans." Official Washington attached significance to this, not as a revival of the old freedom-of-the-seas doctrine, but as an outgrowth of the belief that free movement of shipping is a necessary part of hemispheric defense.

Mr. Roosevelt did not choose a shouting crowd as the background for this carefully-prepared utterance on foreign policy, but spoke instead from the quiet of his special car at Dayton.

The "non-political" proprieties of the defense inspection tour preceding the speech were further observed at Columbus by the presence in his automobile of Gov. John W. Bricker and Mayor Floyd F. Green, both Republicans, while Martin L. Davey, former Democratic governor and Mr. Bricker's opponent in this year's contest, rode in another car.

The President's reception at Columbus was cool compared with that at industrial Pittsburgh and Youngstown.

Texts of Roosevelt speeches: Pages 7 and 19.

Practice Air Fields Acquired by Navy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Ten practice landing fields, costing $50,000 deposit, were recently acquired by the United States Navy for the use of aviators to be attached to the Jacksonville Naval Air Station and auxiliary station at Green Cove Springs. The territory to be used includes 6,592 acres.

Combining the fields at Lake City, Folkston, St. Mary's, St. Augustine and Patlaka this gives the Navy 17 "outlying" fields, it was announced, by Commander V. F. Grant who chose the sites. Decisions were based on land and aerial observations.

Monitor to Discuss 'Battle of America'

The Christian Science Monitor has taken very seriously the interpretation that this campaign is the "Battle of America." Overseas activities command so much front-page attention that fundamental issues of domestic policy tend to be forced inside. There is news of deep significance in the air raids over London and the new German military penetration in the Balkans, but of equally grave significance are fundamental issues involved in the presidential campaign. This is indicated by the record-breaking registrations and general interest.

For this reason, The Christian Science Monitor presents a series of discussions, beginning with this issue, of the "Battle of America," to take up some of the fundamental unsolved problems.

Every effort will be made to have this discussion hew to the line letting facts determine the conclusion. The first article is below.

Election Result To Set Course Of U. S. History

By Harold J. Fleming

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Wendell L. Willkie, the challenger for the title of President of the United States, persistently calls the 1940 Presidential campaign the "Battle of America" and millions of people both with and against him seem inclined to agree with his meaning, that such fundamental principles are involved in the campaign that the outcome will radically affect the whole course of American history. On this, at least, both sides seem agreed.

The charge that the true feeling of the country is being overweighed by the ten million persons drawing checks from the Federal Government—that half the United States is being bought and the other half sold—is not sporting and is beside the point. If the beneficiaries vote for the present Administration it is for something that has given them results, just as if the approximately 10,000,000 unemployed vote

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Candidate and managers confident of growing strength — Denounces 'smear' tactics.

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH WILLKIE SPECIAL, TRAVELING THROUGH NEW YORK, Oct. 14—Wendell L. Willkie is convinced that his presidential campaign is gaining such strength that he has an even chance of winning, and there is a new buoyance among the Republican political leaders on the train.

Carrying his challenge to the New Deal through central New York today, Mr. Willkie is concentrating his drive on the one basic essential of a November victory—rolling up such an overwhelming upstate vote that all the Roosevelt strength in New York City cannot keep the Empire State from the Republican column.

Reports received aboard the train from all the States of Mr. Willkie's Middle Western and Eastern tour—including particularly favorable estimates in New England—indicate that the Republican cause is picking up perceptibly and that Mr. Willkie himself is persuaded that this encouraging news represents solid information, not wishful thinking.

There are numerous factors which contribute to the new confidence which the Republican nominee is manifesting but the one latest development which his supporters believe to be his big break of this campaign is the unexpected backfiring of the Democratic attempt to arouse opposition and prejudice against Mr. Willkie because of his German ancestry.

"Smear" Arouses Willkie

Members of Mr. Willkie's party are understandably indignant and distressed over the circulation by an official branch of the Democratic Committee of the first "smear" attack involving a presidential candidate's ancestry since the Warren G. Harding campaign in 1920.

But, however offensive the insinuation that, because his father was born in Germany, Mr. Willkie is not a loyal and patriotic American—an insinuation which, frankly, overlooks the fact that the elder Willkie fled Germany in the revolution of 1848 because of his fight for democratic principles—political experts accompanying the nominee declared that such a form of attack could not fail

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Text of Willkie speech: Page 7.

Europe's Newest Danger Spot

By a Staff Artist

Where Nazis and Reds Are Drawing Near

Points at which Russian armed forces are said to be active following the arrival of German troop units in Rumania last week. In Rumania today and elsewhere throughout the world the big question is whether Russia intends to offer any form of resistance to the Germans.

Nazis Pay in Promises; British 'West Frontism'

By J. Emlyn Williams

Former Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 14—German "occupation" of Rumania, following a pattern already familiar in the Reich's treatment of neutrals, has placed another country in line for Nazi exploitation.

The method bears an interesting parallel to that of the World War. But it has been extended in scope. And an element of brutality—evidenced in the systematic decimation of the Polish population and the persecution of the Jews—has marked the transition from the Prussianism of 1914 to the Hitlerism of the moment.

Rumania may expect that one of

Continued on Page 4, Column 7

While the manner in which Great Britain has borne itself during the recent months of single-handed struggle against the German war machine has shed a new and reassuring light on the history of the democratic people and while Mr. Winston Churchill has assumed major stature as a democratic leader, a certain restlessness has recently been showing itself in some British circles for a more aggressive policy—one that would not rest content with bombing military points in Germany and Italy, but would carry a genuine attack into Axis territory. This movement is discussed in the following article with full recognition of the heroic efforts of the British Government in face of truly appalling difficulties.

By Argus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As the German plans seem on the point of turning from an attempted invasion of England to an attempted southward push through the Balkans, a point that needs explanation is why the British after showing such resourcefulness in thwarting invasion, have appeared unready with equal resourcefulness in keeping the Germans out of Rumania and the neighboring states.

The German move southward is no surprise. It was anticipated a year ago last April when Great Britain guaranteed Rumania's independence. Today, with precisely that southward move in progress, Britain has allowed its valuable oil properties in Rumania to be virtually sequestrated; it has arranged to evacuate its nationals and appears on the point of recalling its ambassador and quietly leaving the field to the invador. The guarantee had been rejected by Rumania under German pressure last July.

What is the explanation? Is it that a counter-move would be impracticable, or too costly? Or is the British command preoccupied with another line of strategy which makes the capture of so strategic and productive a region as the Balkans a matter of secondary importance?

Potential Blitzkrieg

No doubt all these considerations play their part. A counter-move is impracticable against Germany so long as the Reich is free to concentrate all its forces at the point of attack. And Germany today is undoubtedly free to let loose its overwhelming Blitzkrieg on Rumania and Danubia unless Russia means to turn against the Axis sooner than was expected, or unless Italy were forced out of the fight—a move generally considered by no means beyond Britain's military powers—or some other diversion could be effected.

The main question, therefore, is why Britain has been so little able to inaugurate any kind of diversion against the Axis. Why, with an army that may well be a couple of hundred thousand men stationed in Egypt and Palestine and with several times the half million or so men that might be expected to cope with an invasion of Britain, has not a sufficient force been mobilized to throw at some point that would make difficulties for the Germans before their campaign had got fully under way?

A severe setback for the Italians in Somaliland would have given the Italian people a wholesome re-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Rumania Peering Anxiously At Soviet

Reported sinking of two vessels by Russians increases tension as Nazis move in.

LONDON, Oct. 14 (AP)—The usually well-informed British Press Association asserted today that "there are unmistakeable indications that a diplomatic break between Britain and Rumania cannot long be delayed."

"Rumania has fallen completely under domination of the Axis and, with German troops marching into the country in increasing numbers, normal diplomatic relations with this country cannot long continue," said the report.

Sir Reginald Hoare, British Minister to Rumania, was said to be reducing his staff to "skeleton proportions."

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Oct. 14 (AP)—The reported sinking of two Rumanian patrol boats by Soviet monitors aggravated tension today in Nazi-dominated Rumania, already made anxious by reports that Soviet Russia is engaged in large-scale military preparations along the border.

Well-informed sources in Bucharest said the Rumanian vessels were sunk recently in simultaneous actions, one at Chilia, a river port on one of the branches of the Danube at the Bessarabian border, and the other in a canal which leads out of Chilia to the Black Sea.

[Russia regained Bessarabia and Northern Bucovina from Rumania during the summer; she had lost them to Rumania as a result of the World War.]

Rumanian authorities also charged that Russian vessels stationed at Chilia had violated Rumanian territorial waters in the last four days.

Refugees from Cernauti, chief city of Russian-held Northern Bucovina, reported increased Soviet military activity, asserting that Russia had mounted long range guns at the junction of the Pruth and Danube Rivers, on the Russian-Rumanian border. It was also reported that the Russians had concentrated a large fleet of fast naval craft along both rivers and was moving a number of troops toward the frontier.

A Vast Encampment

They, said the whole Cernauti region was being turned into a military encampment, that civilians had been ordered out and that workmen were busy building a large airport, which the refugees said was for a concentration of 300 fighters and bombers.

The German Army's "Instruction Division," meanwhile, began the task of putting this country in readiness to fight a 1940 style blitzkrieg.

A few hundred German officers and soldiers were to be seen in Bucharest and at the nearby oil fields.

The German minority at Banat, in Southern Translyvania, impatiently waited, however, for a chance to cheer thousands of Adolf Hitler's soldiers expected to pass through by rail and highway soon en route to strategic points in Rumania.

[The entry of German troops into Rumania brought no evident reaction in Moscow and reports of the massing of Russian troops, guns and ships in Bucovina were not heard in the Russian capital.]

The British, on the verge of a break with Rumania, said plans to remove their nationals from Rumania had been completed and that hundreds would leave between Oct. 15 and 17 on Black Sea ships.

The British Legation announced that Alexander Miller, director of the expropriated Astra-Roman Oil Company, had been released by Rumanian police and cleared of suspicion of attempted sabotage. Five other Britons, however, remained in custody.

The belief of some Balkan observers that Russia has become increasingly alarmed over reported German plans for a Near East drive across the Dardanelles was strengthened by the reports that the Red Army was concentrating troops and airplanes along the Rumanian frontier.

Soviet Advantage Seen

Other observers held that evidence still was not sufficient to indicate whether Germany is running counter to Russian interests or whether wide-reaching military co-operation between Berlin and Moscow in the Near East might be developing.

Opposed to the latter conjecture, however, was Turkey's open emphasis on German moves in Rumania as a threat to Russia.

Moscow continues to remain silent: Page 5.

Defense Debt Unnecessary, Expert Says

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—Dr. Harold G. Moulton, President of The Brookings Institution, believes that it should be possible to finance the gigantic defense program "without increasing the magnitude of current Treasury deficits."

Within the existing "slack" of the present American industrial system the whole huge defense program can be carried, Dr. Moulton believes. It should be possible, he believes, "to meet requirements in the main out of productive resources hitherto unutilized."

In other words, although not in Dr. Moulton's own comment, idle men, idle money and idle machines are vast enough today in the United States to carry the armaments program. The United States' whole unproductive energy can be put to work. The machine will be liberated.

"During the period when we are taking up the industrial slack," says Dr. Moulton, "we will be making a more effective use of our productive resources."

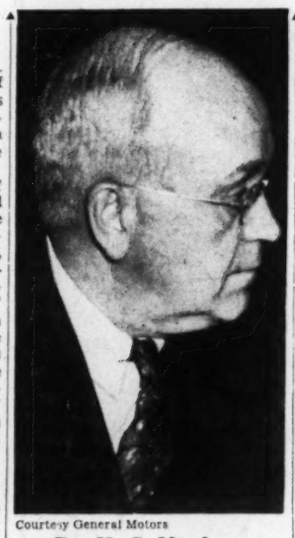
Faster operation of machines means that unit costs will be lower. In this way price increases may be, to a considerable extent, avoided

Comprehensive Study

The first broad, conprehensive survey of possible price changes in the emergency defense economy into which the United States is now rushing has just been published by the Brookings Institution at the request of the War Department, prepared by Dr. Charles O. Hardy. Dr. Moulton has now commented upon it, and supplemented it in a formal address discussing the United States chances of escaping price inflation.

There was price inflation—terrific price inflation—in the United States at the time of the Napoleonic Wars. It struck again at the Civil War; once more in the World War. The United States is not at war today but it is fast approaching a war economy. Can price inflation this time be avoided? It must be avoided, says Dr. Moulton: "The prevention of a wartime price inflation is of absolutely vital importance."

Why?—Because price distortions upset the whole economic life, because they confuse and embitter capital, labor, consumer relationships; because they waste vital productive efficiency needed to do the emergency task. Well, then, what causes the fatal price spiral, as disastrous in its own way as the



Courtesy General Motors

Dr. H. G. Moulton

President of the Brookings Institution, who says the nation's industrial "slack" can carry the defense program.

downward uncontrollable tail-spin of an airplane? Four causes, says Dr. Moulton:

1. Placing large Government orders on a competitive basis.
2. Great increases in business orders for inventories, or plant expansion.
3. Increase in wage rates, declared to raise prices, rather than vice versa.
4. Expansion of consumer purchasing power.

Upward Spiral

"These interesting factors," says Dr. Moulton, "bring about in due course the familiar spiral of rising prices—rising costs—rising prices, etc.

"Once the movement is strongly under way it is impossible to check it through the machinery of price control.

"If we are to control prices in wartime the inflationary forces must be checked at their sources."

Dr. Moulton's warning comes with peculiar interest now. Already the minatory mutterings of possible inflation are heard. Already Leon Henderson, head of the National Defense Advisory Commission's price studies, has declared that prices of certain commodities are too high. Already financial pages tell of companies adding to inventories to forestall a possible price rise.

And now are heard demands by labor organizations for better working conditions and altered wage levels, charged by Dr. Moulton as a contributing factor.

Four Steps Urged

What would the Brookings anti-price-rise school do? Act promptly! It would:

1. Check Army and Navy Departments from competitive bidding. (This, it says, is already being done.)

2. Attack the fallacy that prices should be allowed to rise to speed output of high-cost producers.

3. Hold down wage rates ("once a movement for higher money wages is well under way no power exists which can prevent a development of the vicious spiral of inflation.")

4. Finance the emergency, as far as possible, without resort to credit expansion.

It is regarding the latter point that Dr. Moulton makes an interesting analysis. With proper controls, he reaches the basic conclusion:

"There is no underlying economic necessity for an extensive inflation of prices."

The emergency, he points out, comes at a time when the United States' vast productivity is being utilized far below capacity. National production is running "at about $70,000,000,000 annually—and we could perhaps produce as much as $85,000,000,000."

And would such utilization place a strain on the Treasury? Not at all, says Dr. Moulton. In fact the defense program, big though it is, could be financed without increasing the size of present Treasury deficits. With the forthcoming defense "boom," national income might well rise, he says, from the recent level of $65,000,000,000 or $70,000,000,000 to "from $75,000,000,000 to $80,000,000,000" in 1941-42. A rise in income like this, accompanied by increased taxes should skim off a big increase in federal revenues. At the same time unemployment will drop, reducing the need for relief and kindred expenditures.

Dr. Moulton concludes: "The outcome will depend primarily upon the degree of determination manifested by the fiscal authorities—Congressional and otherwise—to maintain financial equilibrium."

Defense Profit Curbs Face High Court Ruling

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Supreme Court agreed today to review litigation appealed by the Justice Department in an effort to obtain a ruling on the Federal Government's power to regulate profits on national defense contracts.

Specifically involved were Justice Department charges that the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation had made "unconscionable profits" on 86 ships constructed for the Government during the World War.

The Government petition said approximately $13,365,000 was at issue in the litigation. The Corporation won in lower courts.

This was one of approximately 325 cases acted upon at the first business session of the 1940-41 term that opened Oct. 7. The litigation had accumulated during the four-month summer recess.

Earl Browder, Communist Party presidential candidate who was convicted of wilfully using a passport obtained by false statements, was granted a review. He was sentenced to four years' imprisonment and fined $2,000 in the Southern New York Federal District Court.

Two kidnapers seeking release from the Alcatraz Federal Penitentiary failed to obtain a review of their contention that the Lindbergh Federal Kidnaping Law was unconstitutional. It prohibits transportation of a kidnaped person across a state line.

The High Court agreed to pass on litigation challenging the constitutionality of the Federal Wage-Hour Law. Action was on an appeal by a group of cotton mills from an order fixing a minimum wage of 32½ cents an hour for textile workers.

The Court denied a Justice Department appeal from decisions barring the use in Federal criminal trials of evidence obtained by recording telephone conversations.

Other actions of the Court:

Granted an appeal by Oklahoma officials from a three-judge Federal court decision temporarily enjoining them from interfering with completion of the $20,000,000 Grand River hydroelectric project.

Agreed to review litigation challenging the validity of a $50,000,000 damage award against Germany by the German-American Mixed Claims Commission as a result of the munitions explosions at Black Tom and Kingsland, N. J.

Refused to pass on a decision by the Missouri Supreme Court sustaining a St. Louis ordinance which prohibited, unless a permit were obtained, the solicitation of money for a charitable, religious, patriotic, or philanthropic purpose.

The tribunal refused to review four cases involving orders of the National Labor Board which the Board had won in lower courts. It agreed to review a fifth case which the Board had lost in a lower court.

Ruling on Clerks

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Supreme Court refused today to reconsider its May 27 decision holding that 200,000 clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, accountants, warehousemen, and similar employees of motor carriers are subject to the Wage-Hour Law.

A rehearing was sought by the American Trucking Associations, Inc., which contended the Interstate Commerce Commission had jurisdiction. The I. C. C.'s position that it had jurisdiction only over employees whose duties affected safety of operation was sustained.

The I. C. C. has authorized a 60-hour work week for drivers. The Wage-Hour Law requires a 40-hour week beginning Oct. 24.

Bridges' Appeal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Harry Bridges, West Coast labor leader, contended today in a brief filed with the Supreme Court that suppression of petitions to the Government would violate "a basic element of a democratic form of government."

The brief urged the tribunal to set aside his conviction for contempt of court resulting from his sending a telegram to Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, criticizing a decision by the Los Angeles Superior Court.

Australia and New Zealand To Be Vast Munitions Source

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Moves to transform Australia and New Zealand into a vast munitions-making plant, now being pushed vigorously ahead are designed not merely to aid Britain but to provide war materials for home defense.

This emerged most clearly in the statement by Essington Lewis, Australian Director General of Munitions, that Australia could expect little or no help from Britain and must be prepared to help it if necessary. It also was made clear by the visit of Daniel G. Sullivan, New Zealand Minister of Supply, to Australia to discuss sending of partly finished war material to this country from Australian plants. This would make New Zealand an extension of the Australian munitions setup.

But New Zealand has been seeking more than this. It lacks precision tools for the finer jobs of making weapons, shells and equipment. With these four great new plants equipped, a sizable program can be started on this side of the Tasman Sea.

Alternatively, New Zealand has been suggesting the shipment of skilled workers from this country to Australian plants where equipment is not being used to capacity despite the urgency of the need, because trained workers are still short.

Both on Export Basis

Already both countries are on an export basis. Australia recently received a total of £8,000,000 in orders for war material. New Zealand is reported to have shipped quantities of small arms ammunition to Britain on the Canadian-Australian mail steamer Niagara which was mined off the coast in June. Liquidation of investments of New Zealanders in Australia is pondered to pay for the weapons this country seeks from its sister dominion.

There are now 150,000 workers in the arms industries of Australia, and the new director general of production has been given a blank check by the Federal Government to step up production as far as he is able. The cost of the program at present visualized is at least £50,000,000, but it is expected the scheme will go beyond that.

In both countries, moves have been made to preserve machine tools for war purposes. Installations and alterations of machinery are now governed by decree. Minesweepers, needed by New Zealand, will be built in Australian yards. Industrial plants are being altered and extended.

Some Major Results

Major results achieved have been summarized in some detail. Already the two countries are producing more than 100,000,000 rounds of .303 cartridges yearly. Early completion of two other plants will hoist this output to 1,000,000 rounds a day. Every soldier in each country will be able to get his rifle from the Australian Lithgow works soon. The same plant is already supplying the expeditionary forces of both dominions with heavy Vickers machine-guns.

One rapidly-built Victorian factory, equipped at a cost of £1,000,000, for plant alone, is making anti-aircraft guns, anti-tank guns, howitzers, and depth-charge throwers. In place of the old three-inch anti-aircraft gun, it was revealed recently, the plant is now building 3.7-inch weapons.

Shells made here now run up to nine-inch projectiles for naval guns. Others include high explosive, anti-tank, anti-aircraft and smoke shells and they are being made by the million.

New plants grow in all directions. New rolling mills are planned, and the famous "shadow factory" scheme, designed to be built up from war extensions of existing plants is to be moved beyond the boundaries of the three original States. These were New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia.

Second Line of Defense

These new works are planned as a "second line of defense" of the industrial setup, which presumably means they are intended to carry on the work of arms building in the event of attack on these shores. Small plants all over the country have been offering help, and while it will not be possible to use them all, because of the complex processes involved, much of the proffered assistance will be used.

Pressure of wartime production is now beginning to bear down on home industries and some form of restriction of raw materials is indicated. A first example of this has been the revelation that a quota for copper for civil purposes is contemplated. Up until now there has been no anxiety about the quantities available.

Draft Officials Completing State Estimates on Trainees

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Estimates of the number of military trainees to be supplied by each State on the first draft call were being completed today by Selective Service officials.

The figures, to be announced soon, will be used when the first call to arms under the conscription program is sounded, probably in mid-November. The officials will decide the number of draftees to be furnished by each of the 6,500 conscription areas in the country. The five-year program is to yield a 5,000,000-man reserve.

The officials reported the estimates were based on the number of men expected to be eligible for service in each State, with a credit to each for its share of the 1,015,471 regulars and reserves of the present Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

In this connection, enlistment figures were made public showing that New York, the most populous State, has an estimated 77,351 men now serving in the Nation's fighting forces, with Pennsylvania second at 68,299 and California third at 66,666.

Added to these to make up the 10 states ranking highest in men in service were Texas 64,450, Illinois 48,484, Ohio 37,030, Massachusetts 36,858, North Carolina 29,121, Georgia 28,616 and Kentucky 28,379.

Revision to Be Made

Both the State draft quotas and enlistment figures will be revised some time after the first call is made, officials indicated. This revision will result partly from a survey now being made to get an exact count of the troops by States.

It will result also from officials having actual statistics, rather than the estimates presently available, on the number of men eligible for compulsory military service in each State.

An eight-page questionnaire designed to produce exact information on eligibility was made public by Selective Service officials Friday night. Having it filled out will be the third big step in draft procedure—the first being registration Oct. 16, and the second being the draft lottery to be held here, probably some day in the week of Oct. 21.

The lottery will determine the order in which registered men become subject to call and the questionnaire, sent out as each call is issued, will provide officials with the information on which to order some men to active service and defer others.

60 Questions

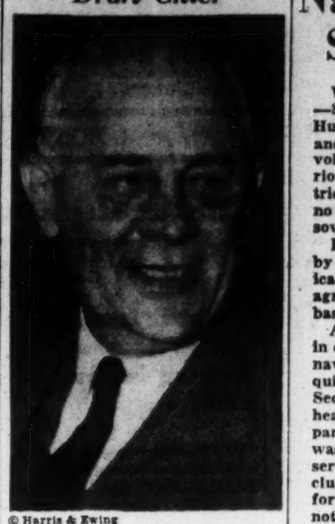
Subjects covered by the questions range from name and address to physical, mental and moral fitness for military service and such matters as conscientious objection. There are 60 questions, some having more than one part, but not all will have to be answered by any one prospective trainee.

It is estimated that only about 2,500,000 of the 16,500,000 who register for the draft next Wednesday will have to fill it out within the next year.

Only half the length of the questionnaire used for the World War draft, the new one was described by Frederick Osborn, chairman of the President's Advisory Committee on Selective Service, as simpler and better.

Mr. Osborn said he based his estimate of the comparatively small number of men who will be required to answer the questions on the fact that the Army is going to need only 800,000 men between now and next July 1 under present plans.

Draft Chief



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Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra

President of the University of Wisconsin, has taken an extended leave of absence from collegiate duties in order to serve as National Draft Administrator.

Dykstra Takes Post of Draft Administrator

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Immediate confirmation of Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra to be Director of Selective Service was blocked today in the Senate by Senator Rush D. Holt, (D) of West Virginia, who objected as a "matter of principle." Senator Holt said he had "no personal objection" to the appointment of Dr. Dykstra, but did not "like the idea of the Senate confirming a man without the people having an opportunity to protest if they so desire."

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 14 (AP)—Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra, President of the University of Wisconsin, has accepted the post of Federal Draft Administrator, offered him by President Roosevelt recently.

Dr. Dykstra, who discussed the matter with the President, and Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, last week, announced his decision following a meeting with the University Board of Regents which granted him an indefinite leave of absence.

While willing to serve the Federal Government, Dr. Dykstra was understood to have been desirous of retaining his relationship with the University of which he has been President since May 1, 1937. The leave granted by the Regents solved the problem.

Dr. Dykstra has held numerous administrative and educational posts. His new post would pay him $10,000 a year as compared with $15,000 as President of the university and $25,000 as Cincinnati City Manager, a post he formerly held.

Before becoming City Manager of Cincinnati in 1930 he was Commissioner of the Los Angeles Water and Power Department from 1923 to 1926, and its Personnel Director from 1926 to 1930. He also served as Executive Secretary of the Cleveland Civic League, the Chicago City Club, and the Los Angeles City Club.

From 1909 to 1918 he was Professor of Political Science and head of the Department at the University of Kansas. He also taught at the University of California, Ohio State University, and the University of Chicago.

He served as a member of the Public Works Administration, the National Resources Committee, and the Ohio Advisory Committee of the United States Employment Service.

Navy Men Tell White House Singapore Is Essential to U. S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull indicated today that naval and air-base facilities were involved in discussions with various South American countries, but said that there was no question of any change in sovereignty.

His comment was prompted by reports from South America that Brazil and Chile had agreed to lease naval and air bases to the United States.

Asked about reported delays in concluding leases on air and naval base sites recently acquired from Great Britain, the Secretary of State said he had heard of no obstruction on the part of anyone concerned. It was his impression, he asserted, that any delays in concluding the technical and legal formalities of the leases would not deter actual work of construction of the bases.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—The United States Navy has informed the White House and State Department that Japanese domination of the Great British naval base at Singapore would be a catastrophic blow to America's Pacific defense and must be prevented at all costs, it was learned today.

In addition, the Navy is bringing considerable pressure upon the Administration to accept Britain's offer of use of Pacific naval and air bases, particularly that at Singapore.

Sources in touch with American foreign policy deliberations report that the Navy's opinions are now being accepted by President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull and that American use of Singapore will, in all probability, be announced after the Nov. 5 presidential election.

Additional confirmation of this was seen here in today's newspaper dispatches from Shanghai that American oil companies in the Far East have begun moving huge stocks of oil from Shanghai and Hong Kong to Singapore. It is pointed out that if the stocks were merely being moved for safekeeping it would be easier and quicker to take them to the Philippine Islands.

Make or Break for U. S.

The Navy's strategists are said to have informed the Administration that American use of Singapore would make the United State's position in the Far East virtually impregnable to attack by Japan but that Japanese use of Singapore would make it impossible for the Navy to operate farther west than the Hawaiian Islands with any reasonable assurance of success.

In presenting this view the Navy is known to have taken into consideration not only the strategical position of the British and Netherlands East Indies and the Philippine Islands but also that of Australia and New Zealand, both of which are recognized as destined to play an increasingly important role in American defense of the Pacific.

Faced with the primary need of guarding the sea-lanes to America's source of vital raw materials in the East Indies, the Navy is giving increasing consideration to a southern commercial route running from Hawaii, to the Fiji Islands, to northern Australia and thence to Singapore by way of the strong Netherlands East Indian base of Surabaya.

Keeping Route Open

The Navy believes that, anchored at Singapore and avoiding the Japanese submarine bases in the Marshall and Caroline Islands by passing just north of Australia, this route could ensure a continuous flow of material to the United States in the event of a naval war between this country and Japan.

The present concern of the Navy is reported as centering around the possibility that Japan will seize Singapore by an overland attack down the Malay Peninsula and that, having seized this great base it would have the British and Netherlands East Indies between the jaws of a naval pincer.

The Navy Department also recognizes that Japanese expansion into the Netherlands Indies would bring an automatic declaration of war upon Japan from Australia and New Zealand and that a defeat of those two countries would bring Japan into position to outflank the United States over huge areas of the Pacific Ocean.

Japan Missed the Chance

In the light of these considerations the Navy is reported to have informed President Roosevelt that it is vitally important for the United States and Great Britain to amalgamate their Pacific defense operations and that this country have the use of every possible base it can obtain.

Meanwhile, State Department sources reveal that reports of Americans returning from long residence in the Far East are almost unanimous as to the weakened condition of Japanese economic and military power. Japanese leaders are said to frequently express their chagrin that Japan's economic and military condition is so bad just when the European war gives them a golden opportunity to seize some of the world's richest territory.

It is also revealed that the Administration has ordered a minute survey of the effect which an overall American, and Anglo-American, embargo on all trade to and from Japan would have on that country. Particular attention is being paid to the possibility of an American embargo on the import of all Japanese silk—the single largest source of Japan's foreign currency.

N.Y. Shipbuilding Agrees to Talk New C. I. O. Pact

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 14 (AP)—The management of the New York Shipbuilding Company, which holds $500,000,000 in national defense contracts, agreed today to resume negotiations at once for a new working agreement with a Congress of Industrial Organizations Shipworkers Union.

The Union had voted yesterday to accept a proposal of Sidney Hillman, National Defense Commissioner, for reopening the contract talks, and empowered its negotiating committee to issue a strike call at 6 p. m. (E. S. T.) today if the company refused.

Mr. Hillman urged that the differences be submitted to arbitration if an agreement is not reached by Thursday.

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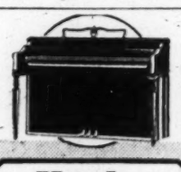

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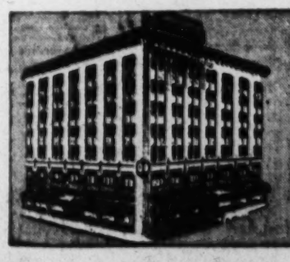

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The Rise of American Political Parties

When the Constitutional Convention met at Philadelphia to lay the foundation for the new Republic, political parties as established institutions were unknown in America.

There were factions of public opinion, periodically aroused over various contemporary and provincial issues. There was a measure of political maneuvering by colonial leaders. But a division of the Republic into the schools of thought expressed by two powerful parties scarcely had been considered or foreseen.

George Washington and James Madison among others sought to discourage the growth of partisanship and factionalism. As President, Washington strove to rise above party, but he was obliged to govern largely with the aid of the group that favored strong central government.

Parties in First Congress

Those in the First Congress who supported the legislative program of Alexander Hamilton—funding of the National and State debts, creation of a national bank, and provision for a protective tariff to encourage manufactures — soon came to be known as Federalists. Today, after two reorganizations and several changes of title, this party stands as the ancestor of the Republican Party.

Not until the close of Washington's second term did those who opposed the Federalists rally under the leadership of Thomas Jefferson and become known as the Anti-Federalists, forerunners of the Democratic Party of the present day.

The tendency of the factions to grow into political parties gradually intensified during the administration of John Adams, a Federalist. By 1800 the Anti-Federalists had drawn together a congeries of forces and were able to capitalize resentment against the Alien and Sedition Acts to the extent of electing Jefferson in a heated contest.

From that year down to the present there has been practically continual and unmistakable political division in the United States. The two strong political movements have come down through the years sometimes widely separated by crucial issues, sometimes finding little upon which to disagree in basic policies.

Five Eras of Clash

Historians and political analysts, outlining the course of American government, point to four or perhaps five eras of sharp division between the Democratic and Republican parties or their predecessors—these being interspersed with periods of relatively little difference between parties.

After their accession to power in 1800 the Anti-Federalists designated themselves as the Democratic-Republican Party, and were referred to for brevity as the Republicans. Gradually they cemented an alliance between long-existent rural discontent and large blocks of new voters in city organizations such as the Tammany Society of New York. They differed from the Federalists in foreign as well as domestic policy, for, rallying to slogans of liberty and free speech, they tended to sympathize with the French Revolution, while the Federalists, having more aristocratic connections, abhorred the excesses of the Paris mobs. Profiting by the popularity of the Louisiana Purchase and the ineptitude of the Federalists, the new party elected the "Virginia dynasty" of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe.

In fact, the disaffection of the Federalists in the War of 1812 and their connection with the dubious Hartford Convention in 1814 caused them to disappear entirely as a party, and in 1820 the Democratic-Republicans had a clear field.

A Party Divides

But four years later this dominant party had divided into latent factions and there were four presidential candidates in the field. The followers of John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay called themselves National Republicans, favoring tariffs and nationally-built roads. Another candidate was Gen. Andrew Jackson, military hero from the West and "man of the people." His emergence, although he did not become President until 1828, signalized the second major period of sharp conflict between political parties.

The Jacksonians, capturing the bulk of the Democratic-Republican party, dropped the "Republican" and called themselves simply Democrats, the title they have held as a party ever since. The various opponents of Jackson, including supporters of the United States Bank and others in the Federalist tradition, gradually formed an amalgam and took in 1832 the designation of Whigs as signifying resistance of Congress to presidential domination.

The Slavery Crisis

The approaching crisis over slavery brought the third period of division. It began during the administration of Franklin Pierce and the debate on the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and continued through the tenure of James Buchanan, heightened by the Dred Scott decision of 1857. The issue split the Democrats, and when the Whigs tried to evade it, Abraham Lincoln placed the new Republican party squarely against extension of slavery into the territories. As a result the Republicans superseded the Whigs in 1860 and after.

The fourth period of division, following the Civil War, was less tangible and much longer than anything the country had experienced. Broadly expressed, it lasted from around 1865 to 1929. This was the period of America's great industrial expansion, and an era predominantly of Republican strength.

During this long era there was frequently little difference between the parties. There were conservative and liberal elements in both. Many platforms in the two were almost identical. Particularly was this the situation in the period 1800 to 1892 when the only practical dis-

(Continued in Next Space)

Rise of American Political Parties

(Continued)

agreement was on the tariff. In 1888, for instance, there were nine planks in the Republican and Democratic platforms virtually the same. Again in 1892 when the Republicans had 20 planks and the Democrats 22 about the only difference to be found was over the tariff. On other questions of the day the platforms almost duplicated one another.

And the New Deal

Then came William Jennings Bryan, the great Democratic orator, and the issue over gold and silver. Later still came the World War and the Wilson Administration. Yet throughout this long period there were few disagreements by the parties over basic policies governing the nation and in consequence this political era was less turbulent on the whole than its predecessors.

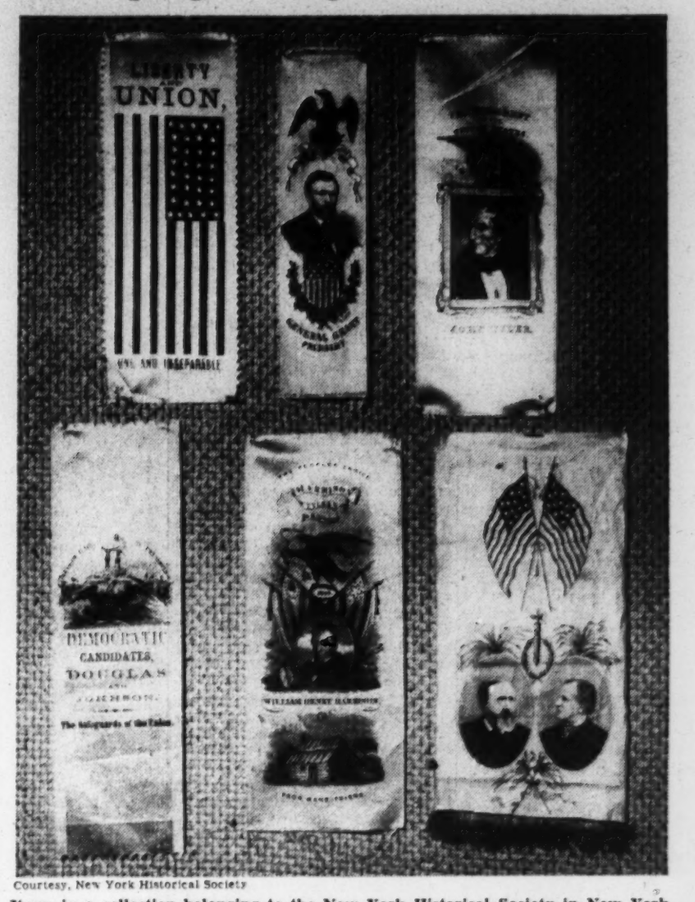
Not until 1932 and the coming of the New Deal was there another deep cleavage. And even in this era no hard and fast line of policy has yet been defined between the two groups despite the strong opinions of each. Today as the country comes to grips with the election of 1940 the differences between the two parties are tempered by the existence of war in the outside world.

Washington's Words

Both parties place national unity above even their own success. Thus the occasion makes pertinent the observations of Washington in his Farewell Address:

"Let me . . . warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of party, generally. . . . There is an opinion, that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of the Government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of Liberty. This within certain limits is probably true. . . . But . . . in Government purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose."

Campaign Badges of Yesteryear



Courtesy, New York Historical Society

Items in a collection belonging to the New York Historical Society in New York City. Upper left, a Lincoln campaign badge. Lower right, Benjamin Harrison and Levi Morton.

Lapel Ribbons Become Collectors' Items

Where the smaller celluloid campaign button now adorns coat lapels, Americans earlier were wont to show their colors and often the visages of the candidates on brightly printed silk ribbons.

Collectors attribute the passing of these popular and colorful items to a change in campaign customs. The great spectacles of the old days—torch-light parades—are seldom seen any more. In these parades men sported such insignia as the ribbons shown above.

The silk badges used extensively in the campaigns of the last century were finely printed from engraved plates and varied in size from three to ten inches in length. Some were made especially for the lapel, others to be worn around the sleeve.

Many of the older badges were later used as book-marks. Thus, as Hobbies (a magazine for collectors) points out, the badges were often well preserved and uncovered years later in excellent condition. As many as 500 different types of badges have been gathered into a single collection.

Collectors report that the use of these ribbon badges reached a peak in the William Henry Harrison campaign of 1840, as ribbons for this particular presidential contest are fairly common.

Aim of Draft Is to Keep Service Fair

This is the fourth and last of a series of stories giving important information relating to the operation of the Selective Service Act.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—This draft will be different. Coming in peacetime, it will be less harsh than its 1917 wartime predecessor.

"Make selective service fair. Keep the boys happy. Popularize the program." Those are watchwords of the national draft organization.

While the law—providing penalties up to five years and $10,000 fine for violations or abetting in evasions—will be enforced, officials forsee almost unanimous compliance and few "draft dodging" prosecutions. Enforcement will be left with district attorneys.

In the classification process, there will be no blanket exemptions of occupations and industries to arouse suspicions and provide a haven for slackers.

Idlers will get no consideration, but there will not be a blunt "work or fight" order such as that in 1917.

While the law is firm on the question of deferring men from service because of dependents, the policy will be to avoid breaking families as far as possible.

Not to Halt Crops

Temporary deferments will be granted to prevent disruption of seasonal farm and industrial work. In issuing calls for men, the War Department will be asked to pass over temporarily those States and regions engaged in planting or harvesting.

With such a large reservoir—16,404,000 men—from which to draw a maximum of 900,000 for training each year, selective service officials see no need for stringency or haste.

The law stipulates, further, that no man shall be sent to training camp before all facilities for his health, safety, and comfort are prepared.

After the registration, classification and selection of men are completed, or selection is well under way, the draft system will be ready to turn men into the Army about Nov. 15.

They will be called to serve in the order decided by chance at a lottery in Washington. Each country or neighborhood of 30,000 people will furnish men in ratio to the number which it has immediately ready and fit for service. But each area will be given credit on its quota for all who voluntarily have joined the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard up to the date when quotas are fixed.

Any May Volunteer

Any man between 18 and 36 may volunteer to his local draft board for induction into the Army for a year's training, although those under 21 are not required to register. If he wishes for some reason to take his training and be done with it, he may be accepted unless reason is found to defer him. Local areas will receive credit for such volunteers, also.

Men called for service will be notified by mail, told where to report and what clothes to bring. All those in Class 1 should keep in touch with their local boards to avoid suspicion of dodging in case notices to them are lost in transit.

Drafted men will report first to one of 100-odd induction stations to be established in key cities. The Government will pay their transportation, food and lodging. At the station, they will be examined by Army doctors and, if accepted, will be inducted into the Army and transferred, within 24 hours after reporting, to a reception center at an army post. Those rejected by the Army doctors will be sent home at Government expense.

You're in the Army Now

There the selective process ends. The trainee is either in the Army or out of it. Government responsibility for the trainee begins.

The Selective Service Act provides that the Government—

Shall give men discharged after a year's service a certificate showing any special proficiency they have attained in the Army and another showing any physical disability they may have incurred.

Aid them in regaining their jobs, as provided by law wherever reasonable, and help those who did not have jobs to find work.

However, trainees' responsibility does not end with discharge. They will remain in the Reserve Forces for ten years, some with officers' commissions gained in "candidates' schools" to be opened to promising men during the last three or four months of service.

Japan Faces Rice Shortage Again in 1940

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—Despite strenuous efforts to become self-sufficient in rice, Japan this year again faces a shortage, the United States Department of Agriculture reports today.

The 1940 Japan crop is estimated at 17,500,000,000 pounds of milled rice. Requirements are about 25,000,000,000 pounds. All indications point to a very low carry-over from the current marketing season. It appears, therefore, says the report, "that a large part of the shortage during the 1940-41 season will have to be met by importing rice from foreign countries. Indications are that not more than about one-half of the deficit can be supplied by Chosen and Taiwan, in the Japanese Empire."

Japan has pushed rice development in Chosen and Taiwan. Those two colonial areas can supply, in normal crop years, 15 per cent of the Japanese requirements. Imports from non-empire sources normally amount to less than half of 1 per cent. The principal sources of supply are French Indo-China, Thailand and Burma. The reports says:

"The supply situation in general has been so critical that the Government was compelled to regulate distribution and in some instances consumption. All rice must be marketed through Government-controlled agencies. The quantities of rice that can be served in hotels and restaurants is limited by governmental regulations. Riceless meals, days and weeks are encouraged. In some of the heavy consuming centers consumption is already being rationed."

The rice shortage may play some part though not a decisive part in Japan's international relationships. It means a little further drain on the Japanese precious gold, or foreign exchange, with which the island kingdom carries on trade. On Oct. 8 the United States Department of Agriculture suspended its wheat export subsidy program to far eastern ports with the exception of the Philippines. Hitherto it has subsidized exports of flour and wheat from the Pacific coast to Hong Kong and Chinese ports most of which are under Japanese domination.

Ocean Air Line's Trips End

LONDON, Oct. 14 (AP)—The British trans-Altantic Civil Air Service, maintained by the flying boats Clyde and Clare, has ended for the season, it was announced. The Clyde concluded the 1940 schedule on its return from New York recently.

Well-Paid White Collar Jobs Lose Overtime After Oct. 24

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 — A large number of well-paid "white collar workers" will be exempt from overtime pay under the Federal Wage-Hour Law after Oct. 24.

Redefinition of the terms "executive," "administrative" and "professional" as used in the law has been ordered by Col. Philip B. Fleming, Wage-Hour Administrator, after two years of confusion among businessmen as to the law's coverage.

Relaxation in the application of overtime rules to workers whose jobs pay well and permit the use of individual discretion is counted on to make enforcement of the Wage-Hour Law simpler. It is also expected to cause more good-will toward the Act among employers, most of whom testified at recent hearings that they believed clerical workers generally should have the protection of federal wage-hour legislation.

Exemption of white collar workers paid a monthly salary of $200 or more was urged two years ago by the first Wage-Hour administrator, Elmer F. Andrews, who advised Congress to make the law inapplicable to the "man who is likely to marry the boss's daughter, and can pick up and go fishing on nice afternoons if he wants."

Congress Too Busy Then

Because Congressmen were too ready to jump in with other amendments less acceptable to the Administration, the $200 exemption has been twice blocked in Congress.

Now, after hearings at which more than 200 persons testified, Colonel Fleming has ordered the white-collar exemptions by means of redefinition of terms.

Beginning on the second anniversary of the Act, Oct. 24, employers need not pay or record overtime above 40 hours a week to administrative employees on "non-manual assignments which require the exercise of discretion and independent judgment if they receive $200 a month or more."

Other groups now exempt from the law are:

Executive: One whose primary duty consists in management and who, among other qualifications, gets $30 a week or more, and does not more than 20 per cent of the same type of work done by his subordinates.

Professional: One engaged in predominantly intellectual or artistic work, the output of which cannot be standardized in relation to a given period of time, who gets $200 a month or more. The $200 salary requirement does not apply to licensed members of the legal and medical professions.

Outside salesmen: One customarily engaged away from his employer's place of business in making sales or obtaining orders. This definition has been broadened to exempt from minimum wage and overtime requirements "driver-salesmen" and to assure the exemption of advertising solicitors selling publication and radio advertising contracts and freight solicitors.

Are Still Protected

In making public the new definitions, Colonel Fleming served notice that "protection for the typical white collar workers from inconsiderate exploitation as to his or her working hours will continue. "These workers will also continue to have the protection of Section 6 requiring that they be paid at least $12 for a 40-hour week, and in certain idustries operating under wage orders establishing various higher minimums, at least $13, $14, or $16 a week.

"With few exceptions, the employer representatives who testified at our 'white collar' hearings agreed that most clerical workers should have this protection. They asked that some impractical situations be solved. We feel that these new regulations solve them.

"Enforcement of the Wage-Hour Law as regards white collar workers will continue to expand as more and more clerical workers in covered establishments become aware of their rights under this law and have the courage to bring violations to our attention.

"Every day," he added, "wage-hour inspectors are arranging payment of considerable sums in restitution to stenographers, bookkeepers, etc. Again we warn employers to put their houses in order by coming into compliance with this Act before the amounts owed to stenographers and bookkeepers grow to financially embarrassing proportions."

The redifinitions are not retroactive. They go into effect on Oct. 24 when the maximum work week for industries affected by the law is reduced from 42 to 40 hours.

The Wage-Hour Law which became effective Oct. 24, 1938, provided that for the first year of its operation employees should receive a minimum wage of 25 cents per hour, with overtime at the rate of time and a half the regular wage rate for all hours in excess of 44 worked in any work week. For the second year, which expires on midnight Oct. 23, the Act provides that the minimum wage should be 30 cents per hour, with overtime at the rate of time and a half after 42 hours. Beginning Oct. 24, the maximum work week without overtime is established at 40 hours but the statutory minimum wages does not increase until Oct. 24, 1945, when it must be a minimum of 40 cents per hour.

£78,500,000 More Asked of British

LONDON (AP)—Arthur Greenwood, minister without portfolio, radiocast an appeal to the British Public Oct. 13 for additional subscriptions of £78,500,000 by Nov. 21 to help pay for the "costilest war in human history."

He said the aim of the first year of public savings, by which the public is urged to put as much as possible of its earnings into war loans, was to raise £475,000,000 by Nov. 21 and that £396,500,000 has been subscribed.

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Canada's Dollar Supply Drained by War Buying

By Bruce Hutchison
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 14 — Canada's trade with the United States, its good neighbor and largest customer, is running into difficulties. Before long it will have to be put on a sounder basis.

In simplest terms, Canada is buying too much from the United States and selling too little, and the result is a drain on Canada's supply of American dollars which cannot be borne indefinitely.

In the first half of this year the total trade between the two countries, including the tourist business and the movement of gold and interest payments, resulted in an unfavorable balance for Canada of about $100,000,000. In the second half of the year the balance will be still more unfavorable, as Canada pays for enormous importations of American war goods. For the whole year there may well be a drain of $300,000,000 on Canada's dollar balances.

Obviously, in an economy the size of Canada's, this drain cannot go on indefinitely. In a world of same trade, Canada could probably find 300,000,000 American dollars by sales to other countries, whose currency could be converted into U. S. funds. Now that Canada's world trade has been dried up by the war, these dollars cannot be found.

The result will be either further restrictions on American nonwar imports, liquidation of Canada's American securities in the United States, or loans from the United States—perhaps a measure of all three.

Liquidation or Loans

The easy course would be American loans. Such a program would avoid the necessity of selling off Canada's holdings of American securities, for which the Government has prepared itself by forcing Canadians to register all their holdings. It would also avoid the unpleasant necessity of restricting still further the importation of American goods—a restriction applied in some measure by a special tax of ten per cent, which went into effect last June.

Canada has no desire to restrict trade and the present Government has worked consistently in the opposite direction, through trade treaties. But restrictions are inevitable so long as the exchange is running on its present level, unless American securities are liquidated or loans secured.

Americans perhaps picture Canada as clamoring behind the scenes for American credits. This is far from true. Here in Ottawa there is the strongest objection to any American loans if they can possibly be avoided. Powerful influences in this country feel that borrowing in the United States now would only be piling up trouble for the future. They would prefer to exhaust every other alternative before embarking on such a program. Canada, they say, should tighten its belt to the limit before going into any more foreign debt.

Ready Credit Foreseen

Yet they know that such a program may be unavoidable if the war is long, and Canada continues to require American war goods in enormous quantities. The belief in this country is that if Canada asks for creidts it can get them.

This correspondent discussed the problem with leading experts of the United States Government and with Members of Congress in Washington recently and received everywhere the same answer—if Canada gets into difficulties because of its purchases here, the United States will certainly help it by credits. If for no other reason, all these men said, the United States will loan money to Canada as part of the joint defense of this continent. A sound Canadian economy, a war effort unembarrassed by money troubles, is regarded in Washington as part of the defense of the United States. Thus loans to Canada seem to be placed in a category different from that of loans to European countries.

A more satisfactory solution of the exchange problem, of course, would be the sale of more Canadian goods to the United States, and in some measure this is expected. The United States, it is believed here, will want all the supplies it can get of certain war metals like nickel. It may even want to import Canadian copper. But it is realized here that it cannot touch Canada's gravest export problem—its vast surpluses of agricultural products.

Thus even though the United States' purchases here move upward, Canada's purchases in the United States will increase more rapidly, at least in the visible future, and Canada cannot avoid this because it must have war materials, even though it can cut down on the importation of luxuries.

'We Children Are Full of Courage'

Wide World

Daughter of King George Uses Radio for War Message

Princess Elizabeth, with her sister, Princess Margaret Rose, beside her, is shown about to make her first radio speech in London. Her message was one of assurance, with a touch of caution as to the responsibility of "children of today" when peace comes.

British Princess Goes on Air, Says Children Are Cheerful

LONDON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Fourteen-year-old Princess Elizabeth said in her first radiocast yesterday that Great Britain's children at home were "full of cheerfulness and courage."

"We know, everyone of us, that in the end all will be well," said the King's eldest child on the British Broadcasting Company's Children's Hour which was sent overseas.

"And when peace comes," the Princes added, "Remember it will be for us children of today to make the world of tomorrow a better and happier place."

Text of Greeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 14—The text of Princess Elizabeth's radiocast, as transcribed in New York by the National Broadcasting Company, follows:

"In wishing you all good evening, I feel that I am speaking to friends and companions who have shared with my sister and myself many a happy children's hour. Thousands of you in this country have had to leave your homes and be separated from your fathers and mothers. My sister Margaret Rose and I feel so much for you, as we know from experience what it means to be away from those we love most of all.

"To you living in new surroundings we send a message of true sympathy, and, at the same time, we would like to thank the kind people who have welcomed you to their homes in the country.

"All of us children who are still at home think continually of our friends and relations who have gone overseas, who have traveled thousands of miles to find a wartime home and a kindly welcome in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the United States of America.

"My sister and I feel we know quite a lot about these countries. Our father and mother have so often talked to us of their visits to different parts of the world, so it is not difficult for us to picture the sort of life you are all leading and to think of all the new sights you must be seeing and the adventures you must be having. But I am sure that you, too, are often thinking of the old country. I know you won't forget us. It is just because we are not forgetting you that I want, on behalf of all the children at home, to send you my love and best wishes, to you and to your kind hosts as well.

"Before I finish, I can truthfully say to you all that we children at home are full of cheerfulness and courage. We are trying to do all we can to help our gallant sailors, soldiers and airmen, and we are trying, too, to bear our own share of the danger and sadness of war.

"We know, every one of us, that in the end all will be well, for God will care for us and give us victory and peace. And when peace comes, remember, it will be for us, the children of today, to make the world of tomorrow a better and happier place.

"My sister is by my side, and we are both going to say good night to you. Come on, Margaret."

Princess Margaret Rose: "Good night, children."

Princess Elizabeth: "Good night, and good luck to you all."

Australia Claims Tree Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE YORK, Queensland—Australia claims the world's oldest tree. It is known as "Old Peter," and is found in the tropical forest to the north of this country which abounds in strange things.

The age of the plant has been set down as 15,000 years.

"Old Peter" is a giant macrozama palm growing on the summit of Tambourine Mountain, in the southeast corner of Queensland. The State which holds it also provides another puzzle for the botanists. It is a group of Antarctic beeches, recently discovered growing on the summit of a peak in the Macpherson Range, one of the highest mountain chains in Queensland.

The Antarctic beeches are held to be remnants of the forest growths of the last Ice Age and they are said to get their name from the fact that Antarctic explorers have found fossils of the trees amidst the blizzard-swept icy wastes of the Far South. Today, it appears, the beeches are found growing in only two regions in the world, Queensland, a place of tropic heat, and Tierra del Fuego, where the climate moves to extreme of cold.

Botanists have long puzzled over the presence of the trees in Queensland, and some hold them relics of times when this country was just emerging from the glacial age.

Hines in Prison After Losing Plea

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 14—James J. Hines, former Tammany leader whose prosecution climaxed Thomas E. Dewey's antiracket drive and visited on the Harlem overlord a four-to-eight-year prison sentence which he has appealed in vain, was back in Tombs Prison today awaiting transportation to Sing Sing.

At liberty in $35,000 bail since April 4, 1939, when he was released under a certificate of reasonable doubt after 12 days in the Tombs, Hines has carried his fight against conviction up to the Court of Appeals, but the State's highest tribunal last week unanimously upheld the sentence for contriving and operating a lottery as an accomplice of the late Arthur (Dutch Schultz) Flegenheimer in the policy racket.

The Tammany veteran has been living in a cottage at Long Beach, L. I., in the year and a half since he was released in bail pending appeals. His arrest as the hired protector of the Schuitz racket was on May 26, 1938, but first proceedings against him ended in a mistrial on Sept. 19 that year. The second trial brought a verdict of guilty on Feb. 26, 1939, and he was sentenced to prison on March 24.

Americas' Role In Peace Cited

MEXICO, D. F., Oct. 14 (AP)—The Americas must play a decisive role, sooner or later, in putting an end to the European war and thus discharge the Western Hemisphere's age-old cultural and racial debt to Europe, the Foreign Minister, Gen. Eduardo Hay, declared Oct. 12.

Addressing a special session of Congress on the 448th anniversary of the voyage to America, General Hay indicated, however, that the Americas' role would be the spiritual, rather than material, force of Pan-Americanism as an example of democracy and equality among nations.

Known in the United States as Columbus Day, the anniversary is observed here as the "day of the race." Not only the voyage is commemorated, but the resultant immigration of Spaniards and other Europeans who produced the new civilization and race of Spanish America.

Because of the New World's blood and cultural ties with the old, General Hay said, it cannot remain aloof to the outcome of the "tremendous drama" in Europe.

American Exit From England

LONDON, Oct. 14 (AP)—The United States Embassy began today to poll Americans in England to determine how many now wish to return home in the event Washington sends over a ship as requested by Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy.

There has been a renewed demand for transportation to the United States and it was believed about 1,000 Americans were seeking to get home.

Consul General John G. Erhardt in a letter to Americans said:

"The American Government has on several occasions sent over special vessels to aid in the repatriation of those of our citizens who wished to return home and who were unable as a result of the Neutrality Act to take passage on vessels flying belligerent flags.

"Americans were warned in the strongest possible terms that those who did not take advantage of transportation which was offered must be prepared to remain here at their own risk.

"Many of those who elected to remain presumably at their own risk are now anxious to go home. The Ambassador, mindful of their plight and mindful also of the fact that some persons had ties here which made it difficult for them to leave before, has asked the Department of State and the Maritime Commission to review the situation in the light of changed conditions. There are many factors that must be taken into consideration, including demands of our citizens in other countries.

"Before we can proceed further in this matter it is necessary that we know exactly how many Americans there are in England who would be prepared to take passage if a vessel were secured."

Nazis in Rumania Put Curbs on Jews

By The Associated Press

Bucharest, Rumania Oct. 14

Local anti-Jewish regulations have followed the German military penetration of Rumania.

At Taracal, near the Danube port of Giurgiu, two Iron Guard sentries have taken posts outside each Jewish shop, stopping customers, it was reported.

Jewish shopowners at Targoviste were said to have been compelled to put up signs identifying their stores as Jewish-owned.

Nazi-Latin Ties

BERLIN, Oct. 14 (AP)—Bernhard Rust, Minister of Education, told the Latin-American Institute of Berlin at its tenth anniversary celebration Oct. 12 that "creation of a new order in the world will mean even closer cultural and scientific ties between Latin-American countries and Germany."

Dr. Reinaldo Espinosa, Former Minister of Education of Ecuador, thanked the Institute for medals bestowed on six Latin-American scholars "for service in the interest of friendship and learning."

Treason in Danzig

BERLIN, Oct. 14 (AP) — Four Danzig men were beheaded Oct. 12 for high treason.

The People's Court ruled that the four—Karl Hoffman, Erich Schulz, Willi Tosch, and Herman Chill—belonged before the war to an organization outside the Reich aimed at undermining the efficiency of the German armed forces through sabotage and overthrowing of the Reich's constitution.

Forty persons have been beheaded as traitors thus far in 1940.

King Named Again

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—The German radio put on the air a dispatch from Vichy on Oct. 12 that King Leopold III of the Belgians had been restored to the order of the French Legion of Honor.

The French wartime government of Premier Paul Reynaud had removed the King's name when the Belgian Army capitulated.

Japan Placed In Readiness To Aid Axis

TOKYO, Oct. 14 (AP)—Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka was quoted today by some of the Japanese press as having declared at a national rally that "if the military situation becomes disadvantageous for Germany and Italy, we must be prepared to assist them."

The same declaration was attributed to the Foreign Minister by the Domei (Japanese news agency) radio but neither Domei's English or Japanese news reports carried the quotation.

The national rally occurred yesterday and Mr. Matsuoka appeared with the German and Italian Ambassadors.

Vichy-Thai Pact

BERLIN, Oct. 14 (AP)—The German Radio broadcast a dispatch from Vichy today reporting that the French Government is ready immediately to ratify a nonaggression pact with Thailand (Siam.)

The broadcast said that the Vichy Government officially rejected "all other territorial claims," by Thailand against French Indo-China with the possible exception of the northern Mekong River islands.

BANGKOK, Thailand (AP)—The Vichy French Government has rejected Thailand's territorial claims against French Indo-China, it was officially announced here Oct. 11, and the Thai Government now is considering its next move.

[The rejection was first made known some days ago at Vichy.]

Meanwhile demonstrations, contributions and offers of services from all quarters appeared to show popular support for the Government's policy toward Indo-China. Thailand is demanding cession of areas along Indo-China's western borders which once were Siamese.

Tokyo Cautious

SHANGHAI, Oct. 14 (AP)—Japanese military authorities, wishing to avoid a direct challenge to the United States and Great Britain as long as possible, are preparing to put new pressure on France to force it to surrender more of its Far Eastern interests, reliable foreign quarters heard today.

In addition to prospective new moves in Indo-China—the Japanese were reported to be directing increased attention toward the French Concession in Shanghai.

The more cautious of the Japanese are pictured as believing it would be wiser to take what they can from the unresisting French than to tangle immediately with the United States and Britain.

Informed persons said the Japanese were directing increased attention to the French Concession here, as well as preparing new steps to extend their control in French Indo-China.

These persons believed that the Japanese could obtain important rights in the French Concession without use of force since French authorities, receiving little support from the feeble Vichy régime, were inclined to yield rather than risk outright Japanese occupation.

[From Hanoi, French Indo-China, came word that French authorities in that colonial Capital were waiting for a Japanese economic mission, which was expected to give some inkling of the new Japanese intentions for the southern part of the country.

[Japanese interests in the colony thus far have been confined to military operations in Tonkin, the northernmost of Indo-China's five States.]

Labor Found Ready To Work or Fight

MOUNT OLIVE, Ill. (AP)—William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, declared Oct. 13 that members of his organization stood ready to "work, sacrifice, and fight, if necessary, in defense of the American way of life."

Speaking at memorial services for victims of the 1898 Virden, Ill., riot and for the 21 members of the Progressive Mine Workers of America fatally hurt in interunion mine strife in Illinois since 1932, he said:

"We have helped to make democracy secure by fighting social and economic injustice and obtaining the enactment of a great body of social legislation. In these days, when the forces of hatred, oppression, and dictatorship have engulfed most of Europe and are making threatening gestures toward America, we of the American Federation of Labor stand stalwartly in support of our Government, ready to work, sacrifice, and fight, if necessary, in defense of the American way of life."

Nazis Urge Return Of Norse Emigrants

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 14 (AP)—The newspaper Dagens Nyheter quotes a proclamation of the Propaganda Ministry of Nazi-occupied Norway that emigrants to America and elsewhere in the past decade should return to Norway to take their place in her new "living space."

It also reported, on what it said was reliable authority, that an agreement exists between the Norwegian National Semling, the new commission-style national union, and the Germans that Iceland, now British-occupied, the Danish territories fo Greenland and the Faroe Islands and the Scottish Shetland Islands will be included in Norway's "living space."

Rosy Era Is Promised Japan Following 10-Year Hardship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—It is becoming something of a fashion for Japanese officialdom to conjure up enticing visions of a Promised Land toward which Nippon is striving with the aid of Germany and Italy, arrival there to take place shortly after the hoped-for termination of the China hostilities.

More and more, as economic conditions run downhill and the national belt has to be drawn tighter, this Land of Promise takes on resemblance of a mere prewar Japan. "The good old days" look better and better to a people growing heartily weary of enduring privations for the sake of a none too firmly outlined Utopia to come.

Typical of the utterances urging Japanese to look forward, rather than about themselves or back, is that of Mr. N. Hoshino, Minister without Portfolio and President of the New Planning Board.

According to Mr. Hoshino, for a decade—presumably meaning until 1947—Japan must pass through hardship, but during this period of trial it will "build its greatness and emerge as the most powerful nation in the world." The thought of power, rather than of personal pleasures and comforts to come, is increasingly being dinned into Nipponese ears. Only by such a course can the terrific military and naval expense be justified, it seems to be reasoned. At the same time Japanese national pride is appealed to; the people must not "shirk" or "shrink from suffering," they are told.

No one seems inclined to criticize or analyze these arguments although it is generally understood that the Konoye Cabinet will probably stand or fall by its success or failure in bringing the "China incident" to a close. In a democratic country this would be an amazing state of affairs; even Japan is democratic enough in permitting criticism of many things, but the "China incident" seems to have been promoted to a special news status almost comparable to that of the center of Japanese religious-political devotion, and none venture to discuss it rashly. It is safest for the average man to manifest faith that in good time a "New Order In East Asia" will miraculously be forthcoming with Japan in full charge.

Nazis Irk China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Chinese attitudes on Germany today are confused, reflecting what seems in degree a confusion in Germany's attitude toward China. The Triple Axis came as a bewildering blow to the Chinese.

Through past years there have been close trade relations between the Germans and the Chinese, and Germany furnished military advisors of great value to the National Government—withdrawing these only many months after the beginning of hostilities with Japan, and apparently solely because of increasing Japanese pressure.

German propaganda has been hardly less active in China than in Japan and Manchuria. Chinese in general seem reluctant to believe that Germany is fundamentally at odds with free China, despite Japanese membership in the Triple Axis.

"German spokesmen both in Shanghai and Chungking," says the Shanghai Shun Pao, "as well as the German National Economic Federation at Berlin, have all given us an excellent impression. But whenever we hear that the Pétain Government is making concessions to Japan, we feel that the French are not receiving enough encouragement from Germany.

"After all, that Germany in the past could afford to build tanks and airplanes was due in part to its commerce with China. Only if China gains its freedom can Germany enjoy those advantages again. And nothing Japan can do against Britain out here can help Germany in Europe or the Near East."

The foregoing is typical of the rather tangled skeins of Chinese thought on this subject. It is to be noted that before the Triple Axis German friendship had been taken for granted. If France falters before the challenge of Japan in the Far East, the presumption is that Germany is not "encouraging" the French enough.

Of course the lines of German propaganda in Shanghai and Chungking differ radically from those in Japan and Manchuria but even so, it could hardly be said that Germany prior to the Triple Axis had at any Far East point taken Japan's side against China. Rather the effort seemed to be to strengthen German prestige in all quarters, and in the Japanese areas to guide Japanese policy indirectly through Fifth Column activities recently given considerable publicity through a number of special published articles.

Since the Triple Axis, China looks askance at Germany.

Nazis Pay in Promises

Continued from Page 1

the first results of the German occupation will be steps that will prevent any possible Rumanian armed uprising. Simultaneously every effort will be made to organize the country as a supplier of vital oil and agricultural products for the German war machine.

In this economic plundering there is a certain parallel with the World War. But again the method has been refined and extended.

Variations in Plundering

It is recalled that Marshal Blücher, the famous Prussian general, visiting London after the Battle of Waterloo and viewing the city from the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, is reported to have said, "What plunder!" How much more have the Nazis said this in the numerous occupied capitals they have plundered in different ways, according to local conditions.

The simplest way was pure organized looting; then came forced labor, forced sales, forced prices and a pretense of barter, and, finally, the robbery by "buying" the raw materials and man power of the occupied countries with practically worthless paper money. In this way, Germany has added 2,000,000 tons of wheat to its own reserves, has commandeered food stocks, cattle, and raw materials, and has left these countries bare even of the essentials of life for their populations.

Germany is a past master in the art of inflation. In 1923, it inflated the mark out of existence. Since 1933, the Third Reich has been inflating it, and as an easy way out of its financial and economic difficulties, it has been inflating the currencies of all the occupied countries.

Its methods are simple. First, it fixes a too-favorable rate of exchange for the local currency in relation to the mark (e. g., 10 Belgian francs or 66 Dutch cents to R. M. 1).

Prices Forced Down

In consequence of this overvaluation of the Reichsmark Germans can purchase at reduced prices. This has not gone on long before a second devaluation of the local currency must occur (e. g. Now it is 12.50 Belgian francs or 75 Dutch cents to RM 1) since the Germans do not give goods but only vouchers (Reichskreditkassenscheine) in return. Behind this money is only some German bonds, which are simply German promises to pay when victory comes.

All this is possible because the German conqueror controls the national Central Banks and whenever any difficulties arise, he simply orders these banks to print more issues of their currencies to meet German purchases, that is, uncontrolled inflation.

Unfortunately for them, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht's pupils may manipulate money and credit. But they cannot manipulate food and no Scheine can replace depleted food supplies.

National Rights Ignored

Naturally, such conditons require elaborate methods for keeping the populations of the occupied countries "in line." The method by which German domination was maintained in Belgium during 1914-18 by "fear of the unknown" was through a system of collective punishment and of hostages and the use of the Geheime Feldpolizei (Secret Field Police). Today this latter organization has been replaced by the Gestapo, and the goal is the complete Nazification of all conquered territories, with the help of that new factor, the "fifth column."

Moreover, the present system does not recognize the validity of national rights. The Nazi viewpoint was clearly expressed in the case of Poland, when Albert Forster, former Gauleiter of Danzig, declared at Bromberg (Bydgoszcz), Poland, on Nov. 27, 1939:

"It will be my glorious task in the next few years to obliterate all that speaks of Poland, whatever it may be. Whoever belongs to the Polish nation must leave the country." The policy is in direct line with the little-appreciated declaration of Adolf Hitler in 1933, when he said: "the mentality of the last century which said that it was possible perhaps to make Germans of Poles and French, is foreign to us" that he was talking an entirely new language, that the consequences were not to be denationalization but extirpation of a whole nation, as far as Germans could do this.

The German policy thus merges in its social and economic aspects in the complete conversion of the occupied areas into the fullest service of the German military machine. Rumania is now to feel that pressure. And the basic question which it raises there—as in the other occupied areas on the continent—is how long such conditions can endure without fomenting serious outbreaks despite the Nazi capacity for suppression.

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Italy Claims Victory Over British Squadron

ROME, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Italian High Command claimed today that light Fascist warships and planes had sunk one British cruiser, damaged another, and hit an aircraft carrier in a day and night battle off the Island of Malta.

The High Command admitted the loss of a destroyer and two torpedo boats in the encounter, but claimed victory because, they said, the British loss amounted to 7,000 tons to only 2,600 tons for the Fascist force.

The High Command said: "Our torpedoing ships (torpedo boats and destroyers) on patrol in the Sicilian Straits courageously attacked notable English naval forces near Malta during the night of Oct. 11 and Saturday.

"One enemy cruiser, probably of the Neptune type, sank. Other serious damages were inflicted on other enemy ships which steamed away.

Three Vessels Lost

"We lost two 600-ton torpedo boats and one 1,400-ton destroyer. A large part of the crew were saved.

"During the first hours of the morning our air formations sighting enemy ships came upon them as they steamed eastward and subjected them to intense bombing. Notwithstanding extremely vigorous fire from an aircraft carrier which was accompanying the enemy naval formation, and in adverse atmospheric conditions, our aviation was able to obtain notable results.

"The aircraft carrier was hit on the prow by a heavy caliber bomb. One heavy cruiser was damaged on the left side. Two enemy pursuit planes were shot down. One of our planes failed to return."

(Authoritative sources in London acknowledged the possibility of a Mediterranean clash but said they had no information to bear out the Italian claims.)

Italian vessels of the Neptune type are listed in "Jane's Fighting Ships" as in the Leander class, which includes the Ajax and the Achilles, two of the three vessels which chased the German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee into the harbor of Montevideo, Uruguay, last December. They average 7,000 tons, normally carry 550 men, and are armed with eight torpedo tubes, eight six-inch guns, eight four-inch antiaircraft guns, 14 smaller guns, and plane catapults.

Head for Greece

After the battle, a correspondent of Stefani, official Italian news agency, said the cruiser reported damaged was sailing slowly between two torpedo boats as the ships headed for Greece.

By the Italian reckoning, Italy now holds two victories in three clashes with Britain's Mediterranean naval forces; this one and one in an encounter off Punto Stilo, July 9.

(The British differed sharply on the Punto Stilo incident, asserting that the Italian sea force fled as soon as it came within extreme range of the British man o'war.)

In another fight, the 5,069-ton Italian light cruiser Bartolomeo Colleoni was sunk by the Australian cruiser Sydney off the Island of Crete, July 19.

In another communiqué, the Italian High Command said British planes had attacked the fort of Portolago on Leros, one of the Dodecanese islands in the Aegean, "scoring a direct hit on a (Roman) Catholic Church and other civilian buildings, and killing altogether 34 persons and injuring 20 without considerable damage to military objectives. Two enemy planes were shot down."

Netherlands Exiles To Tax Themselves

MONTREAL, Oct. 14 (CP)—Netherlanders in Canada will "do their part" in paying a voluntary income tax proposed as a means of raising funds to strengthen Netherlands East Indies defences, says G. P. Luden, Netherlands Consul General in Montreal.

Mr. Luden said he had no official word of the tax, which was suggested in London by C. H. Welter, exiled Netherlands Finance Minister, who proposed a voluntary income tax to be paid by Netherlands nationals throughout the world in proportion to their income and present taxes.

Moscow Maintains Silence On Situation in Balkans

MOSCOW, Oct 14 (AP)—Reports of the entry of German troops into Rumania have aroused no evident reaction in Moscow.

Accounts of American press reports on the German march into Rumania were published in Soviet newspapers Oct. 9, but since then the situation has been passed over in silence.

Red Army maneuvers were held last week in the Odessa military district; air-raid defense exercises were held at Sevastopol and Baku, but reports that Soviet troops were massing in Bucovina or a Russian destroyer had sunk a Rumanian warship were not heard here.

To the contrary, there have been fresh indications of Russia's intention to remain neutral. The German Ambassador is returning to Moscow after a three-weeks stay in Germany and the new Japanese Ambassador is expected to arrive soon.

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Oct. 14 (AP)—Turkish newspapers emphasized the possible threat to Soviet Russia of Germany's military occupation of Rumania, and asserted that Turkey was prepared to fight if invaded.

The official Ankara newspaper Ulus said: "It is possible that Germany is preparing a base for a stride northward or has occupied Rumania to block the Soviet in the South."

Any German move toward the South would meet "undoubted Turkish opposition," the paper said.

The Istanbul Tan recalled Russia's "traditional Dardanelles policy" to assure its readers that Germany's advance in Southeast Europe might halt in Rumania.

"Russia has never desired a great power on the straits, but has always preferred a friendly Turkey there," the paper said.

"It seems probable that Germany will not wish further to offend Russia by menacing the Straits. . . . One of the biggest factors to turn Germany away from Turkey is an unbeatable Turkish force waiting in Anatolia. Turkey will not give up one meter of territory."

ATHENS, Greece, Oct. 14 (AP)—High Greek circles said today Italian-Greek relations were "improved" and foreign diplomatic circles agreed that tension had eased somewhat, although Greece continued to prepare for any eventuality.

Reports that a Turkish military delegation had arrived to confer with Premier John Metaxas so far were without official confirmation, but the general opinion here was that Greek-Turkish ties were being tightened.

Sources close to the Government said diplomatic dispatches from Berlin affirmed that Greece was not a topic of discussion at the recent Brenner Pass meeting of Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini.

Reports that Rumanian oil shipments would be continued also buoyed Greek hopes that the present peace and neutrality policy could be continued.

Premier Metaxas had a lengthy audience with the British Minister Saturday it was learned.

ROME, Oct. 14 (AP)—Rumanian Foreign Minister Mihail Manoilescu came to Rome today to explain Rumanian contentions in a dispute with Hungary over the exchange of minorities arising from the transfer of Transylvania to Hungary.

Germany and Italy were expected to direct a solution.

Fascist authorities said the visit would enable Italians to discuss with the Rumanian Foreign Minister the general political situation in Southeastern Europe.

British Still Control Malta Key to Suez Canal and Orient

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 14—A reported clash between units of the British and Italian Mediterranean fleets near the Island of Malta reemphasizes the strategic importance of this British island stronghold in keeping "uncorked" the narrow bottleneck between Italian Sicily and the North African coast.

Neither naval engagements of the caliber reported in the Rome press today, nor Italian bombing attack from the air have been effective so far in either destroying the Malta fortress or in neutralizing its role in sweeping clear the mid-Mediterranean.

Located in the eastern opening of the narrow strip of water that separates Italy from Africa, Malta has played the leading role in effectively thwarting Italian attempts to close the Mediterranean at the one point at which it could be expected to have the most success. As a base for British naval craft, it has provided a sort of liaison point between Britain's western and eastern Mediterranean fleets, and neither Italian claims of having cut the Mediterranean in two with barriers of mines nor the almost continuous Italian air attacks have succeeded. Honeycombed with catacombs and other rock shelters, the island is a fortress as difficult to conquer from the air as a well-defended city.

The Italian navy has tried frequently to box the island with mines, but no sooner were the mines laid than the British cleared them away. The constant air attacks have been a nuisance rather than a threat against that valuable possession located directly south of Sicily.

Its Link With Past

Once a landbridge connecting Europe with Africa, and consequently a paradise for archaeologists, geologists and paleontologists, Malta possesses a soldi historical and cultural background. Hardly bigger than Staten Island in New York Harbor, it is known for its protected harbors, for its underground granaries, and for its fortresses.

It is an ancient piece of water-lapped ground whose recorded history says it has been ruled by Phoenicians, Carthaginians, Romans, Arabs, Normans and Castilians. For two centries and a half it was the highseat of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, eventually known as the Knights of Malta. The French took a short turn at its occupation, and then the British definitely took it in hand.

Since 1929 the island has been a source of friction between Britain and Italy. At that time the Fascists began in earnest to call for annexation of Malta. Behind this call lay years of groundwork. As early as 1921 the island received a Constitution from the British as a reward for its loyalty in the World War. But this act of appeasement had no calming effect on some sections of the population. The Italian minority grievances—fostered and supported by Rome—grew rapidly. No day went by without a manifestation of Fascist intrigue.

Italians Increase Threats

Unrest finally became so widespread that in 1930 the Constitution was suspended. The Premier of the Island Government, Lord Strickland, was fired upon by unknown assailants. Italian agitation against the British increased. Threats filled the air, and, not satisfied with their activities on Malta, the Fascist fortified the nearby island of Pantelleria off the coast of Tunis.

This, they hoped, would make the British come to terms. But Britan had no comment to make, although the island lies at the center of the narrowest strait between Italy and Africa barely 60 miles from Sicily.

With a great harbor that somewhat resembles the Upper Bay of Manhattan, the Maltese port is better protected than the entrance to New York City. Its two enclosing waters have a number of inlets where British vessels have always anchored in no less safety than did the galleys of the Knights of Malta some four centuries ago.

British ships still make use of its protected waters, and modern means of defense, coupled with ancient forts and battlements, resist attacks from air and sea.

Long Served as Base

The island has served as a vital basis for the British Fleet since the completion of the Suez Canal. It still is a refueling and repair station, and also a place of rest for British sailors. Malta's position along the proverbial British lifeline to Britain's eastern possessions has never been taken lightly by either enemy or friend. Together with the now threatened Gibraltar at one end and Port Said at the other, the fortress island helps to maintain Britain's control of this sea.

In times of peace all shipping could come and go pretty much as it pleased in the Mediterranean, but once the famed "line" was threatened Britain closed both doors, front and rear, and strengthened the central point which is Malta.

Yugoslavia Firm

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Oct. 14 (AP)—Prime Minister Dragisa Cvetkovitch declared that Yugoslavia was "created in blood and only in that way can territory be taken from her."

The Premier made this declaration amid reports that the Axis Powers, pressing Yugoslavia to abandon her neutral policies, were demanding also military concessions from her.

Urging national unity of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes in what is accepted as a critical period in the nation's history because of the German military penetration of neighboring Rumania, the Premier addressed a South Serbian crowd at Skoplje.

Britons Fired On

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Oct. 14 (AP)—Pistol shots were fired by demonstrators last night at the homes of British residents and of British military and naval attachés in Bucharest, according to reports published here today.

The Belgrade newspaper Politika reported that the British telephoned police who were quoted as saying the shots were fired by Iron Guardists from a neighboring villa.

Lutherans' Resolve Would Merge 2,000,000

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 14 (AP)—Delegates to the United Lutheran Church of America convention, stirred by an appeal from their titular head, the Rev. F. H. Knubel of New York, approved Oct. 12 a resolution that would merge approximately 2,000,000 members of the faith in "pulpit and altar fellowship."

The American Lutheran Church must approve a similar resolution at Detroit next week in order to effect the merger.

Three matters of practice and doctrine, on which agreements were reached by joint commissions from both churches, were approved by the convention.

An ANNOUNCEMENT

GENERAL MOTORS recognizes the present emergency. It realizes its duty to the nation to advance in every way within its power the program of National Defense. It has already assumed most important obligations. But in addition General Motors believes that industry today has a second responsibility—one of vital consequence. American defense demands first call on those products of industry, both as to scope and volume, which are essential to protecting the nation against aggression. It also demands, even though the fact be less generally recognized, a sound and virile economy. One is the complement of the other. A sound economy is essential to the objectives of the defense program.

In line with its conception of this dual responsibility, General Motors presents at this time its 1941 offerings of motor cars. It has combined with the important responsibilities it has assumed under the defense program its normal responsibilities incident to our peacetime economy. The new line of motor cars is now on display before the critical judgment of the public at the Automobile Shows and in General Motors dealer showrooms in every community throughout the land.

It has always been the policy of General Motors to build into its products the greatest possible measure of value. It has created an engineering group which, from the very beginning of the industry, has made far-reaching contributions to technical progress. It has contributed importantly to the motor car's becoming the serviceable mechanism of today. From the electric self-starter in the early days down through the years, one engineering achievement has followed another. And in great variety: tilt-beam headlights, Duco lacquer finishes, crankcase ventilation, syncro-mesh transmission, Fisher No Draft Ventilation, Knee-Action wheels, Turret Top, automatic transmissions and steering column gearshift.

But that is not all! General Motors technicians have demonstrated their versatility by developing such engineering products as the Diesel locomotive, destined to revolutionize transportation by rail. The Allison engine—an outstanding development in aviation engine practice and now coming into mass production—is making a contribution to one highly technical phase of the problem of National Defense. And in an allied field, tetra-ethyl lead as a component of gasoline has revolutionized the relationship of the fuel to the engine, producing more power with less weight and with greater efficiency. As a result, not an airplane leaves the ground today without in effect reflecting tribute to the technical capacity of General Motors. We are proud of this record of accomplishment. It is the accumulated experience of such an engineering group that has been built into the General Motors 1941 models.

In the different lines of motor cars comprising the General Motors offerings, there will be found countless refinements and innovations—some in some cars, some in others, but reflected to an important degree in all:

A technical improvement of importance is a new fuel system—Compound Carburetion. It is an innovation in motor car engineering practice. To the regular carburetion system is added a second, or supplemental, carburetor which can come into action when the driver requires additional performance. In effect, but not in principle, it is like the supercharger. The engineering benefits resulting from this achievement take the form of added performance and increased fuel economy. This is exemplified in Buick.

A safety feature worthy of note, based upon the Unisteel Turret Top body introduced by General Motors some years ago, consists of all doors being swung from the front. Thus they open against the windstream of a car in motion. This tends to eliminate the hazard of doors swinging open if accidentally unlatched. The same feature provides greater convenience for front and rear door passengers alighting from the car at the same time.

A year ago General Motors announced a new mechanism to connect the axle with the engine—the Hydra-Matic drive. You simply steer! The clutch is entirely eliminated. That is a most important feature. The changes in gear ratio or speeds are automatic. This device is designed to take the transmission out of driving technique. And it does! This has been exemplified in Oldsmobile. The outstanding acceptance of this Hydra-Matic drive as evidenced by the testimony of many thousands of enthusiastic users has had a stimulating effect in accelerating the industry's progress in this important field. Thus is progress broadened. In a more highly refined and somewhat simplified form the Hydra-Matic drive will be continued in the 1941 line. You certainly will be intrigued when you see and try this interesting mechanism.

But the modern motor car has become more than something in which to go from place to place. For many it is something to live with. Hence more comfort, more luxury of appointment and increased roominess characterize the new designs. General Motors 1941 cars are larger. The seats are wider. Thus there is more room for both passengers and baggage. The concealment of running boards inside the body is another innovation. The appointments are more luxurious. These should be important considerations in determining the motor car you will drive in 1941.

Nor is that all! The "Torpedo" type—the body sensation of 1940—has been continued with even greater appeal. And there has been added another body creation—the aerodynamic type. Everyone should see and try it!

General Motors hopes that when you have seen and become acquainted with these 1941 motor cars you will be as enthusiastic about them as we are. And that you will get as great a thrill out of their interesting features, their performance, attractiveness, serviceability and utility as we have in their creation and in presenting them to you at this time.

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr.
Chairman
GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION

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British Bomb 40 Objectives Along Coast and in Reich

By the Associated Press

Enlarging the scope of bombing attacks to record damage to some 40 objectives from Norway to France and east of Berlin, British bombers rounded out a week end of intensified offensive assaults by scoring new damage on vital German naval bases at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven.

Oil plants, the Krupp Works at Essen, and German airdromes, together with the "nightly offensive" against German-held channel ports, were recorded as hit in an Air Ministry announcement today.

Simultaneously with the Air Ministry's announcement, German bombers returned to strike at widely separated points throughout England and Scotland, following a night of "average" attacks on London, but of more severe attacks on other parts of the country.

The new R. A. F. attacks announced today followed British air operations in which the British credited their fliers with sinking two Nazi transports and killing "over 3,000" German troops at the French coastal port of Lorient.

Long Stretch Bombed

Ports along a 200-mile stretch of French and Belgian coast from Le Havre past Dunkirk were attacked on the nights of Oct. 12 and Oct. 13, as they have been almost nightly for weeks.

British pilots who dumped more bombs on the German long-range-gun positions near the Cap Gris Nez lighthouse on the night of Oct. 12 were said to have dived so low they strafed the positions with machine-gun fire.

Three Swastika-marked ships of 2,000 to 3,000 tons each were said to have been attacked off the coast of Norway. They were bombed and machine-gunned and one was reported set afire.

Among the targets of week-end attacks in Germany and the Nazi-held Low Countries reported by the Government were:

An aluminum works at Heringen, electric power station at Waldek, blast furnace at Torgau, metal works at Bitterfield, the Fokker aircraft plant at Amsterdam, oil plants at Cologne and Hanover, freight yards at Cologne and Hamm, an aqueduct, airfields, and important highway systems.

Damage at Cherbourg

Supplementing this announcement, the Admiralty and Air Ministry issued a recapitulation of damage done by combined British naval and air units on the port of Cherbourg Oct. 10. The report stated that reconnaissance flights have determined that considerable reduction in shipping was noticeable, and that much damage was done. Torpedo boats were said to have been destroyed, dry docks and repair ships hit, barracks and a seaplane base seriously damaged, and vessels were said to have been still burning. This was the attack which Germany claimed had been driven off successfully before any damage could be inflicted.

Meanwhile today in Britain German raiders struck at widely separated points, including London, and scattered numerous explosive bombs today after night attacks in which casualties were heavier than usual.

More than 200 families had to be moved from one area of a town in Western Scotland where two explosive and three time bombs were released.

Last night's attack was described as "average" for London but more severe than usual in other parts of the country. Bombs fell in 36 districts of the Capital and 20 sections elsewhere.

Heaviest casualties were reported in London, Liverpool, and two northeastern industrial towns whose names were not disclosed.

Homes in several sections of the Capital were damaged with some casualties. Many of the London casualties were caused when bombs wrecked a whole block of flats.

A Government communiqué said "it is feared that the number of persons killed and injured is somewhat larger than during recent night attacks."

At least 15 persons were believed fatalities and 20 injured when bombs exploded upon two occupied air raid shelters in two northeastern towns.

Tenement Block Wrecked

The communiqué, not estimating the total fatalities there, said only that "there were a number of casualties, some of them fatal."

Uncounted other casualties were caused when bombs smashed a tenement block in Liverpool. Fatalities in Merseyside communities near Liverpool were reported to have been relatively small.

In Liverpool and surrounding towns, in the northeast and in London, industrial premises as well as dwellings were damaged.

In London and the larger cities Nazi planes encountered heavy antiaircraft fire and along the east coast of England, through the night, patrols of British fighter planes battled with German airmen in the darkness, turning some of them back.

Two German planes were reported shot down and two British planes lost in yesterday's activity.

A new type of "breakbasket" with small high explosive bombs instead of incendiaries was believed to have been dropped by a night raider in one outlying London district.

Residents said 16 bombs exploded in less than a minute, causing slight damage to some houses.

Earlier Germany claimed that London's Waterloo Station was struck several times by German air bombs.

Air Fields in Use

LONDON, Oct. 14 (AP)—All advanced British air fields in the Channel area bombed by the Germans are still in use, British news agencies reported Oct. 12.

Reuters, Press Association, and Exchange Telegraph correspondents "in the British front line" said these air fields are operating and declared the Germans had failed to inflict any serious military damage in cross-channel shelling and bombing.

Help at Hamburg

LONDON, Oct. 14 (AP) — A broadcast on the wavelength of the German-controlled Netherlands radio reported today that 4,000 Netherlands workers had been sent to Hamburg to assist in "reconstruction."

Netherlands circles in London said that these workers were sent to help repair damage done by British bombers to docks and harbor works at the much-bombed chief German port.

Near Gibraltar

BERLIN, Oct. 14 (AP)—A long-range German bomber has carried the Nazi air raid assault into the area of Britain's Gibraltar stronghold, destroying an armed merchant ship west of Cadiz, Spain, the German High Command claimed today.

The "armed enemy merchant ship, between 3,000 and 4,000 tons" was hit by two bombs in an attack in the "sea region west of Cadiz," said the High Command communiqué.

Sees Mid-Ocean Rescue

LONDON, Oct. 14 (AP)—William L. White, foreign correspondent from Emporia, Kan., reported that he saw the British crew of a bomber rescued in mid-ocean while on his way to Europe. The crew had been in the water 24 hours, he said.

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London 'Army' Begins Attack On Wreckage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 13—Today the army marches onto the scene of London's recent heavy air raids to grapple with the problem of debris clearance.

Some 5,000 men of the Pioneer Corps, augmented by a large number of unemployed, are to aid the local authorities in the task of removing at Government expense the wreckage of private homes and other buildings destroyed by high explosive and incendiary bombs which have been dropped on the Capital night and day since Sept. 7.

Sir Warren Fisher, special commissioner responsible for co-ordinating the work of restoring damaged roads and public services and handling the question of wrecked property, announces that salvage is to be utilized to the utmost extent.

Good bricks are to be devoted to the construction of shelters and other air raid precaution buildings. Suitable timber is to be used for making sleeping bunks in public shelters or for repairing such houses as are not broken up beyond restoration.

Personal belongings found beneath the wreckage are to be taken care of by the local authorities until claimed by owners. What is left after extraction of material for these various purposes is either to be used for filling up bomb craters or is to be dumped in the sea.

The most heavily bombed areas in the east and southeast sections of the city are being dealt with first in a comprehensive plan that, apart from the beneficial effect on the public morale, starts right now to clear the ground for the postwar development foreshadowed by Prime Minister Winston Churchill's words when he said in the House of Commons Oct. 9 apropos of the destruction of houses, "We will rebuild them more to our credit than some of them were before."

Newspaper Writer Succeeds Lundeen In the U. S. Senate

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 14 (AP)—Joseph H. Ball, political reporter for the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press, morning and evening newspaper, was appointed today by Gov. Harold Stassen to the United States Senate in succession to the late Senator Ernest Lundeen.

Mr. Ball is a Republican, like the Governor. Senator Lundeen was a Farmer-Laborite and the Republicans thus gain another seat in the Upper House. Minnesota's other Senator, Henrik Shipstead, is a Republican. Senator Lundeen was killed in an air crash near Washington Aug. 31.

The youthful Mr. Ball, father of three children and a reporter since 1927, has long been an intimate friend of the Governor. He has been reporting politics since 1934.

The Governor said he thought that Mr. Ball's "experience as a newspaperman, studying both sides of problems, watching closely the actions of all political parties, his faculty for hard work and careful study of governmental problems . . . and independence of judgment" especially fitted him for the job.

Definitely eliminating himself as a senatorial possibility in 1942, when Mr. Ball's appointment expires, the Governor said he hoped the State would return Mr. Ball to office then.

Mr. Ball was born in Crookston, Minn., Nov. 3, 1905, worked summers on a farm while in high school and earned money for his first year at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, by raising seed corn. He later attended the University of Minnesota. He began newspaper work on the Minneapolis Journal, now the Star-Journal, in 1928 free-lanced for a year writing fiction, and in 1929 went to the St. Paul newspapers. In 1928 he married Elizabeth Robbins, of Minneapolis. They have two girls and a boy. Mr. Ball said that in the Senate he would favor "all aid possible to Britain without crippling our own defenses" and that he thought the Army and Navy the "best judges of how much and what sort of aid we can extend with safety."

Germans Destroy Negro Monument

BERLIN, Oct. 14 (AP)—France's monument of gratitude to her Negro soldiers for services in the World War has been blasted on German orders, authorized sources disclosed.

The "Monument Aux Noirs" on Avenue de Châlons at Reims, was regarded by the Germans as an insult to the white race, it was said. The monument was a bronze group of Negro soldiers gathered about the French Tricolor.

The inscription read: "Aux Héros de L'Armée Noire"—to the Heroes of the Black Army.

In the cornerstone was a document dated Oct. 29, 1922, in which public thanks was given the black soldiers for helping "liberal, motherly France" in her struggle, and among the signers was André Maginot, builder of the Maginot Line.

The Reims City Administration undertook the job of blowing up the monument, said German sources, "not entirely on its own initiative. It needed persuasion by the German military commander."

"The fact that the nation did not hesitate to perpetuate the memory of this disgrace to European culture by a monument shows more than anything else how deep it sank," said an authorized source.

British Initiative Balked By West Front 'Doctrine'

Continued from Page 1

spect for British arms, just as an immediately successful coup at Dakar would have brought instantaneous revival of morale among the people of conquered France. Why was Britain clearly not interested in putting all her energy into these and other weak points of the Axis?

Battle of Britain

The answer was no doubt indicated in Prime Minister Winston Churchill's comments during the fighting in France last May. "After this battle in France abates its force," he said, "there will come the battle for our island, for all that Britain is and all that Britain means—that will be the struggle."

Mr. Churchill in effect reduced the struggle ultimately to the same battle that had so largely preoccupied some of the most influential British leaders in the last war, and around which has arisen the "doctrine" of the West Front.

In Queen Elizabeth's reign the West Front was on the sea. In 1914 it was on the land—in Flanders and North France. Today it is in the air. The battle each time has been for Britain and only by herculean efforts has the Government of the day been prevailed on to attend to any point but that one battle line.

Sir Francis Drake told Queen Elizabeth that with 50 sail he could do all that was necessary to keep the Armada away by going off to the enemy's coasts. The Queen yielded, but being a confirmed West Fronter, sent him off short of supplies. Therefore, after a successful bombing, or rather shelling, raid against the craft prepared for invasion at Cadiz, he was back in harbor for supplies, playing bowls at Plymouth Hoe on that 19th of July, 1588, when the Armada came to fight it out in British waters.

Sorry Record in World War

Far more tragic was the record of West Frontism in the war of 1914. While throughout 1915, 1916 and 1917 the Allies were hurling their forces at German trenches, losing 102,500 men between Lens and Arras, sacrificing 50,000 Frenchmen to gain 500 yards at St. Mihiel and 400,000 British to gain five miles in the four months' battle in Passchendaele mud—all to force a decision on the West Front—allied leaders such as Lloyd George, Churchill, Gallieni and Franchet d'Esperey were trying to persuade the Allied governments to aim at the enemy's weaker points at a distance.

They urged the landing of a sizable force at Salonika, to push through to Constantinople, then up through Bulgaria and Rumania to the Danube; they proposed a surprise attack on the Turks at the Dardanelles and in Mesopotamia, and also the dispatch of strong reinforcements to Italy and Russia.

Some of the moves were tried, but in so half-hearted a manner that a failure was almost inevitable until the Passchendaele holocaust in 1917 finally turned a horrified public opinion against the West Fronters and the war ended by first disposing of the weaker members of the Central Powers—Bulgaria, Turkey and then Austria.

While Mr. Churchill, as chief sponsor of the Dardanelles venture in 1915, was clearly not then an advocate of what has been called the "bovine and brutal game of attrition on the West Front," yet in the present struggle so far he has refrained from following Drake's plan of organizing strong naval or military expeditions to points at which a diversion could usefully be made. In recent speeches he has referred to the necessity of taking the initiative, but so far the Germans have taken the initiative in the Balkans, Spain, Egypt or elsewhere

For a time at least Mr. Churchill's heavy responsibilities could hardly have justified him in any other course. The battle had taken a new form in the air and might produce entirely unexpected methods of actual invasion. He had to steel the British people to meet these unknown threats, and with no allies to help them face the storm. But with the air offensive a known quantity and the prospect of attempted invasion no longer an event to be dreaded, the call for more definite efforts to test out the weak points of the Axis is heard again in Britain.

The problem lies partly in the structure of the British Empire. While the Germans organized their empire on a military basis, so that strategically it is a unit, working on interior lines, with every outlying point, every new accession, integrated with the rest, the British have virtually evolved no strategic unity for the empire, nor apparently worked out its strategic potentialities, except on a naval basis.

Reliance on Blockade

The British empire is fundamentally not strategic but economic. Whenever it has been threatened, the Government has instinctively fallen back on a system of economic defense through blockade, maintained by the navy. Blockade was put into effect against Napoleon in 1805 and maintained until 1814 through the subsequent campaigns in which it contributed partially and indirectly to ultimate victory. It was maintained during the war of 1914 with similar results—proving that its effects, however powerful, are not immediate, but appreciable only in the course of years.

The same method has been tried since the outbreak of the present war—a costly and complicated method that withdraws a large proportion of the naval strength from the possibilities of attack, when attack appears the essence of the Blitzkrieg formula on which this war is being fought. The result has been to enable Germany to bring a superior force to bear upon any quarter of Europe from its centrally controlled reserves.

An increasing number of British people are beginning to hope that Mr. Churchill will turn his indomitable courage and well-known resourcefulness to wresting the initiative from the Germans and pulling the main brunt of the battle away from the British Isles.

Course of Nation's History Rests on Election

Continued from Page 1

against the Administration it will be against something that has failed to give them results. The important thing is that principles are involved.

Similar English Case

This is, in fact, the one thing on which earnest men on both sides seem to agree. They merely state their view of the principles differently. On one side earnest Republicans say that long-standing American traditions will be swept away if Mr. Roosevelt is re-elected; on the other side earnest New Dealers say that obsolete principles, ways of thinking, and political and economic shibboleths carried over from a simpler agricultural economy and now outmoded, would be swept away. In effect, the Republicans are the party of reaction, for they wish to turn the clock back to certain earlier principles; and the New Deal party is the party of revolution, for they wish to establish new and for America revolutionary principles.

The fundamental issues in this election seem curiously similar to the fundamental issues in England during the days of James I and Charles I, when the Puritan and Parliamentary Party was generally branded as the party of reaction, since it wished to perpetuate a more or less mythical Parliamentary control on the sovereign—and succeeded in its aim—while the Royalist Party generally considered itself the party of progress, since it wished to emancipate the Crown and the benevolent Stuart State from the control of the growing capitalist class—in which effort it failed, but not before the unity of the English people had temporarily broken down in the War of the Commonwealth.

The fundamental issue, in fact, before the American people, is whether they want the state to assume an ever-greater importance in their life, or a shrunken importance. This issue is being and has for two decades been stated in a thousand different ways, and in the course of this series on "The Battle of America," an effort will be made to state it briefly in as many different ways as space will permit, as well as to appraise as fairly as possible the arguments, old and new, cited on either side, and the possible costs and gains of such a change.

This is, in fact, the fundamental issue involved behind a large proportion, if not all, of the more obvious issues in the campaign—the issue of electric power, the issue of Federal control of the securities business, the issue of the National Labor Relations Board, of the defense program, of Federal control of the insurance business, of the Government generally in business, and even of the Federal budget.

Fundamental Issue

Even deeper than this issue, however, is the fundamental issue of "jobs." This issue of "jobs," in fact, is in reality the whole issue of surplus men, surplus farm products, and surplus producing capacity in all lines. It has been called the "paradox of plenty," and the problem of "the limited market." It is the problem of how to use the nation's manpower to capacity, so that the community can get the utmost benefit out of every man's ability to contribute, and every man, in turn, can get the utmost satisfaction out of the community in the form not only of material satisfactions but also of his fundamental need, for his own self-respect, of a significant task.

On this it can hardly be said that either party has a very convincing answer, or that the principles for which either party is contending are complete enough to include an answer. The New Deal party has patently failed to provide jobs, by a gap of nearly ten million. But a large and hard core of voting opinion has not forgotten that when the Republican party went out of power in 1932 it went out primarily because it, too, was unable to find a key to the unemployment problem. Everybody agrees that relief is no solution; although the Republican Party inaugurated the relief program, it was the New Deal that extended it to present proportions.

Problem of the Unemployed

It seems likely that if Wendell L. Willkie is elected, there will be a sharp spurt in employment, over and above the stimulus now being provided by the defense program. But millions of people remain unconvinced that the problem of the business cycle—which in human terms is really the problem of periodic joblessness—has been solved even with all the elaborate financial machinery invented since 1932. The New Deal party was unable to solve it in 1937-1938, except by the questionable device of more Government spending; and the silence of the Democratic advocates on the matter seems to mean that they would rather the public forgot about it.

And, essentially, it is a problem for the economists, not for the politicians or the statesmen at all. Under the New Deal there has been a tremendous expansion of Government debt-credit, and an insignificant expansion of private debt-credit-making. Probably without the New Deal the situation would be reversed, and there would have been perhaps an even greater expansion of private credit-debt. But the fundamental fact remains that since the credit system, in its multitudinous historic development through bills of exchange, bank notes, bank deposits, mortgages, bonds, debentures, and so on, evolved out of the medieval system in which lending for interest was forbidden, there have always been business ups-and-downs, and no way to avoid them has been found or, at least, has been publicly accepted. On this score, in fact, the New Deal advocates are as significantly quiet as the Republicans. And the economists who should be looking for new approaches to the problem are preoccupied with such solecisms as the gold standard or such transparent semantics as government "capital investment."

Practical Aspects

Subsequent installments of this series will be steadily less theoretical than this one. They will discuss the job problem from the practical point of view why the New Deal seems to have failed to provide jobs, and how far the Republicans might provide them by stimulating business; and they will discuss the more directly political problem of government in business, or State Capitalism versus Private Enterprise; or (politically sponsored) Economic Planning versus The Profit System—from as many viewpoints as possible, sticking also as far as possible to such actualities as the role of the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Utility Act of 1935, the Walter-Logan bill to reform administrative procedure, the Fair Labor Standards and the National Labor Relations Act, and the like.

And, incidentally, it will be assumed that the simple question of "reform" is not involved as between the two politically contesting groups. The New Deal party has obviously no monopoly on "reform." Mr. Willkie has explicitly stated that he has no intention of abandoning Federal regulation of the securities markets, the Social Security Act, the National Labor Relations Act, or other salient reforms which came in under the New Deal. On the other hand, he will probaby reform most of these reforms along lines to be discussed in subsequent installments of this series. On the other hand, Mr. Willkie is in favor of the Walter-Logan bill, which the Administration has tried to block, and he also supported the Hatch Act, certainly a reform measure, which the Administration failed to support.

Reciprocal Tax Question

Contrariwise, the Administration has failed to do anything of significance about the moot issue of eliminating reciprocal tax immunity for the income from further bond issues of the Federal, State, and local governments, and it should not be forgotten that many, if not most of the reforms of recent years, have been originated in other sources than the White House.

The abandonment of free gold payment took place as President Roosevelt was making his inaugural address, willy-nilly, and the mark-up in the official price of gold resulted from a decline of the dollar on the foreign exchanges precipitated by the soft-money group in Congress who, marching up to the White House on April 19, 1933, forced the President to include the Thomas Amendment in his Agricultural Adjustment bill. The National Labor Relations Act was originally sponsored by John Lewis and more or less forced on the President; the Social Security Act was blocked again and again by the Administration and finally loaded down by it with preposterous financial clauses (the $49,000,000,000 reserve fund, since cut out) which made it an engine of taxation; the modernization of the federal bankruptcy laws (i. e., the rewriting of Sections 75 to 79 of the Federal Bankruptcy Law) was inaugurated under President Hoover, as was the inauguration of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and of the Home Loan Bank system. In fact, the present Administration originally opposed pump-priming and all other forms of Government "deficiteering" in the most emphatic terms.

As a result, "reform," as a simple issue, will not be considered in this series. But the general question, of whether reform is now needed in places where it has been blocked, and of who wants reform and who will block it, and whether and where it is needed, will be important points of discussion.

Willkie's Confidence Grows—Hits 'Smear'

Continued from Page 1

to help rather than hurt Mr. Willkie's candidacy.

President Harding profited by the innuendoes on the integrity of his ancestry circulated in his campaign against James M. Cox, and Republican leaders were quick to point out, in answer to the imputation of the Democratic pamphlet called Campaign Facts, that Mr. Willkie is the very symbol of racial tolerance, since his family were hounded out of Germany through intolerance.

Issued by Negro Division

The pamphlet itself was issued by the Negro Division of the Democratic National Committee and it printed quotations from "Mein Kampf" in juxtaposition with reference to Mr. Willkie's German extraction. It also sought to hold his father responsible for anti-negro activities in Elwood and his birthplace.

The action of Edward J. Flynn, Democratic Campaign Manager, in disclaiming responsibility for the pamphlet three days after its circulation by a branch of the Democratic National Committee, was brought to prominent notice by a New York newspaper has been discounted by Willkie advisers and his repudiation is considered neither satisfactory nor persuasive.

Mr. Willkie's supporters have no difficulty in showing that the Republican candidate was an active and courageous opponent of the Ku-Klux-Klan and helped to nominate Alfred E. Smith in 1928.

Although advised by some politicians not to comment on this personal attack, Mr. Willkie overruled such a suggestion on the ground that he could not let pass such an effort to impugn his family. These are his exact words in reply:

Words and Deeds

"I listened over the radio to a speech by the third-term candidate on a presumed military inspection tour. In that speech he spoke at length and in words that were eloquent about the necessity of tolerance in America and of the necessity that the people in this new land, no matter what might have been their original racial origins, live in peace and tolerance and understanding.

"He very properly said that thus, and only thus, could this way of life continue here in America. On the same day that the President made that speech the Democratic National Committee distributed—and by accident was discovered by the press—as scurrilous, as indecent an attempt as ever occurred in American public life, an effort to raise racial and religious questions.

"This is but an example of the high professions and the low performances of the New Deal. I shall speak at a later occasion about that scurrilous pamphlet released by the New Deal. In order to describe to you in slight degree some of the elements contained in it, you should know that it even contains an attack on my father and my wife.

For Political Profit

Thus we see, as we have seen on many other occasions, the difference between professions and performance.

"From its very inception into office, the New Deal has proclaimed highly and performed lowly. By every artifice known it has sought to array class against class, group against group, section against section, all for political profit. I, for one, want to denounce it."

At his stops at Schenectady, Amsterdam and Utica Mr. Willkie discussed the "failures and deficiencies and delays" in the defence program and developed further the criticisms which he made in his Albany speech Saturday night.

Mr. Willkie offered two suggestions for speeding the Nation's preparedness measures which he said he would carry out if elected. He said that he would resolve the recurring delays in reaching an agreement upon the type of plane or tank to be manufactured and declared that he would see that no firm was ever allowed to stall in an effort to make larger profits.

"The American people," Mr. Willkie told his audiences all along his route to Syracuse, "have been anxiously awaiting some announcement from Washington as to the number of planes, guns, tanks and other equipment which have actually been produced, and some definite word on how far along we are in meeting our basic requirements.

More Words, Few Deeds

"So far we have had appropriations, authorizations, contracts, inspection trips and publicity. The most encouraging actual fact we have had, however, is Mr. Knudsen's statement that we will not have the complete equipment for an army of 1,200,000 until December, 1942.

"Only a little more than a week ago we read in the newspapers, that at last agreement had been reached on models of certain types of equipment which were to be put into large-scale production. It was shocking to realize that there had been this long delay. We want planes that embody the lessons of the recent past, but above all we want to get planes in large numbers at once.

"As President, I would compel a prompt decision and not permit the perfectionist to postpone.

"I want also to tell you that as President I will be absolutely relentless regarding those firms who are said to be jockeying around for bids and thereby delaying the progress of the defense program in order to make a slightly larger profit."

Sunday in Albany Mr. and Mrs. Willkie slipped quietly away from their car—without press or bodyguards discovering their absence—and attended divine service at the First Presbyterian Church. They were accompanied by their son, Philip, and Mr. Willkie's brother, Edward.

By coincidence, the title of the sermon was "Elective" and the text was "Choose Ye This Day Whom Ye Shall Serve."

Campaign Warms

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—With less than four weeks remaining until election, both major parties pushed plans for a tremendous oratorial drive by dozens of Senators, Governors, Representatives and other political leaders.

The Republicans announced a number of speeches for the West and Middle West, among them an address by former President Hoover at Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 24.

Democratic leaders previously had announced that 21 Senators would take the stump for their ticket.

The Democratic National Committee announced that Mr. Roosevelt would address the Nation in a broadcast on election eve, probably from his home in Hyde Park.

British Labor Minister Asks Big Output Effort

LONDON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, radiocast an appeal to workers and management Oct. 12 for "the most tremendous and supreme effort of production that has ever been made."

Anyone trying "to rake up old sores and perpetuate old prejudices" between management and labor, he declared, "is a friend of Hitler and an enemy of liberty and democracy."

400 P. C. Gain In Aircraft Jobs

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—A 400 per cent increase in employment in the aircraft manufacturing industry in the last two years was reported today by the White House. The industry has received large defense orders.

Information submitted to Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., by manufacturers and turned over to the President, showed that the number on the pay rolls in September, 1938, was 28,700, in September, 1939, 50,600 and in September of this year, 118,800.

The data placed employment in the Atlantic seaboard states at 14,000 in September, 1938, 25,000 a year later, and 54,800 last month. In 28 states in the mountain, central and southern regions, the comparable figures were 2,200, 3,600 and 11,500. In the three Pacific States the figures were 12,500, 22,000 and 52,500.

Third Plane Builder Arrested by French

VICHY, France, Oct. 14 (AP)—A third French aircraft manufacturer, M. Amiot, was reported under administrative arrest today.

Paul Louis Weiller and Marcel Bloch previously had been placed in custody.

[M. Amiot was managing director of the firm producing Amiot warplanes. It specialized in large all-metal aircraft and several of its models were under mass production order to the French Air Ministry before the war.]

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Text of Dayton Speech By President Roosevelt

DAYTON, Ohio, Oct. 14 (AP)—Text of President Roosevelt's radio address Saturday night to all the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

It is no mere coincidence that this radio broadcast to the entire Western Hemisphere, North America, Central America and South America should take place on the anniversary of Christopher Columbus's discovery of the New World. No day could be more appropriate than this day on which we celebrate the exploits of the bold discoverer.

Today, all of us Americans of North and Central and South America, join with our fellow citizens of Italian descent to do honor to the name of Columbus.

Many and numerous have been the groups of Italians who have come in welcome waves of immigration to this hemisphere. They have been an essential element in the civilization and make-up of all of the twenty-one republics. During these centuries Italian names have been high in the list of statesmen in the United States and in the other republics, and in addition, those too have helped to create the scientific, commercial, professional and artistic life of the New World.

Heterogeneous Harmony

The Americas have excelled in the adventure of many races living together in harmony. In the wake of the discoveries came the first settlers, the first refugees from Europe. They came to plow new fields, build new homes, establish a new society in a New World. Later, they fought for liberty. Men and women of courage, of enterprise, of vision, they knew what they were fighting for. They gained it, and thereby "gave hope to all the world for all future time."

They formed, here in the Western Hemisphere, a new human reservoir and into it has poured the blood, the culture, the traditions of all the races and peoples of the earth. To the Americas they came, the "masses yearning to be free," "the multitudes brought hither out of many kindred and tongues," cherishing common aspirations, not for economic betterment alone, but for the personal freedoms and liberties which had been denied to them in the Old World.

They came not to conquer one another but to live with one another. They proudly carried with them their inheritance of culture but they cheerfully left behind the burden of prejudice and hatred.

Old World Culture

In this New World were transplanted the great cultures of Spain and Portugal. In our own day the fact is that a great part of the Spanish and Portuguese culture of the entire world now comes from the Americas.

It is natural that all American citizens from the many nations of the Old World should kindly remember the lands where their ancestors lived, and the great attributes of the old civilization in those lands. But in every single one of the American republics, the first and final allegiance and loyalty of these citizens, almost without exception, is to the republic in which they live and move and have their being.

For when our forefathers came to these shores, they came with a determination to stay and to become citizens of the New World. As it established its independence, they wanted to become citizens of America, not an Anglo-Saxon America, nor an Italian, nor a German, nor a Spanish, nor a Portuguese, but just citizens of an independent nation of America.

Here, we do not have any dual citizenship. Here, the descendants of the very same races, who had always been forced to fear or hate each other in lands across the ocean, have learned to live in peace and in friendship.

No one group or race in the New World has any desire to subjugate the others. No one nation in this hemisphere has any desire to dominate the others. In the Western Hemisphere no nation is considered a second class nation.

We know that attempts have been made, we know that they will continue to be made, to divide these groups within a nation, and to divide these nations among themselves.

There are those in the Old World who persist in believing that here in this new hemisphere the Americas can be torn by the hatred and fears which have drenched the battlegrounds of Europe for so many centuries. Americans as individuals, American republics as nations, remain on guard against those who seek to break up our unity by preaching ancient race hatreds, by working on old fears, or by holding out glittering promises which they know to be false.

"Divide and conquer" has been the battle cry of the totalitarian powers in their war against the democracies. It has succeeded on the continent of Europe. On our continents it will fail.

Fight on Propaganda

We are determined to use our energies and our resources to counteract and repel the foreign plots and propaganda — the whole technique of underground warfare originating in Europe and now clearly directed against all the republics on this side of the ocean.

That propaganda repeats and repeats that democracy is a decadent form of government. They tell us that our old democratic ideal, our old traditions of civil liberties are things of the past.

We reject this thought. We say that we are the future. We say that the direction in which they would lead us is backward, not forward—backward to the bondage of the Pharaohs, backward to the slavery of the Middle Ages.

The command of the democratic faith has been ever onward and upward. Never have free men been satisfied with the mere maintenance of any status quo, however comfortable or secure it may have seemed at the moment.

We have always held to the hope, the belief, the conviction that there is a better life, a better world, beyond the horizon.

Fire of Freedom

That fire of freedom was in the eyes of Washington, and Bolivar, and San Martin, and Artigas, and Juarez, and Bernardo O'Higgins and all the brave, rugged, ragged men who followed them in the wars of independence.

That fire burns now in the eyes of those who are fighting for freedom in lands across the sea.

On this side of the ocean there is no desire, there will be no effort, on the part of any one race, or people, or nation, to control any other. The only encirclement sought is the encircling of good old-fashioned neighborly friendship. So bound together we are able to withstand any attack from the East or from the West. Together we are able to ward off any infiltration of alien political and economic ideas which would destroy our freedom and democracy.

When we speaks of defending this Western Hemisphere, we are speaking not only of the territory of North, Central, and South America and the immediately adjacent islands. We include the right to the peaceful use of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. That has been our traditional policy.

Threat in 1798

It is a fact, for example, that as far back as 1798 the United States found that its peaceful trade and commerce with other parts of the Americas were threatened by armed privateers sent to the West Indies by nations then at war in Europe. Because of this threat to peace in this hemisphere, the U. S. S. Constitution and many other ships were fitted out, and they drove the armed vessels of Europe out of the waters to the south of us, and made commerce between the Americas once more peaceable and possible.

We of the Americas still consider that the defense of these oceans of the Western Hemisphere against acts of aggression is the first factor in the defense and protection of our own territory and integrity. We reaffirm that policy, lest there be any doubt of our intention to maintain it.

There are some in every single one of the twenty-one American republics who suggest that the course the Americas are following is slowly drawing one or all of us into war with some nation, or nations, beyond the seas.

The clear facts have been stated over and over again. This country wants no war with any nation. This hemisphere wants no war with any nation. The American republics are determined to work in unity to defend ourselves from attack.

Personal Objective Is Peace

For many years every ounce of energy I have had has been devoted to keeping this nation and the other republics at peace with the rest of the world. That is what continues uppermost in my mind today, the objective for which I hope and work and pray.

We arm to defend ourselves. The strongest reason for that is that it is the strongest guarantee for peace.

The United States of America is mustering its men and resources, arming not only to defend itself, but, in co-operation with the other American republics, to help defend the whole hemisphere.

We are building a total defense on land and sea and in the air, sufficient to repel total attack from any part of the world. Forewarned by the deliberate attacks of the dictators upon free peoples, the United States, for the first time in its history, has undertaken the mustering of its men in peacetime. Unprecedented dangers have caused the United States to undertake the building of a navy and an air force sufficient to defend all the coasts of the Americas from any combination of hostile powers.

Full Co-operation

We have asked for, and we have received, the fullest co-operation and assistance of industry and labor. All of us are speeding the preparation of adequate defense.

And we are keeping the nations of this hemisphere fully advised of our defense preparations. We have welcomed the military missions from neighboring republics, and in turn our own military experts have been welcomed by them. We intend to encourage this frank interchange of information and plans.

We shall be all for one and one for all.

This idea of a defense strong enough and wide enough to cover this half of the world had its beginnings when the government of the United States announced its policy with respect to South America. It was the policy of the good neighbor, the neighbor who knew how to mind his own business, but was always willing to lend a friendly nation which sought it, the neighbor who was willing to discuss in all friendship the problems which will arise between neighbors.

From the day on which that policy was announced, the American republics have consulted with each other; they have peacefully settled their old problems and disputes; they have grown closer and closer to each other; until at last in 1938 at Lima, their unity and friendship were sealed.

What Alberdi Said

There was then adopted a declaration that the New World proposed to maintain collectively the freedom upon which its strength had been built. It was the culmination of the good-neighbor policy, the proof of what was said by that famous Argentinian of Italian birth, Alberdi — "The Americas are a great political system: the parts draw life from the whole; and the whole draws life from its parts."

Through the acquisition of eight naval bases in territories of the British Empire lying within the sphere of the New World, from Newfoundland to Guiana, we have increased the immediate effectiveness of the great Navy we have under construction. These bases were acquired by the United States; but not for the protection of the United States alone. They were acquired for the protection of the whole Western Hemisphere. The unity of the American republics was proven to the world when these naval bases were promptly opened by the United States to the other republics for co-operative use. In that act was typified the good-neighbor conception of hemispheric defense through co-operation by and for all of us.

American radio stations will play their part in the new unity which has been built so solidly between the American nations during the last eight years. They must be effective instruments for the honest exchange and communication of ideas. They must never be used as stations in other lands are used, to send out on the same day one false story to one country and a different false story to another.

Faith Is Core of Defense

The core of our defense is the faith we have in the institutions we defend. The Americas will not be scared or threatened into the ways the dictators want us to follow.

No combination of dictator countries of Europe and Asia will halt us in the path we see ahead for ourselves and for democracy.

No combination of dictator countries of Europe and Asia will stop the help we are giving to almost the last free people fighting to hold them at bay.

Our course is clear. Our decision is made. We will continue to pile up our defense and our armaments. We will continue to help those who resist aggression and who now hold the aggressors far from our shores. Let no American in any part of the Americas question the possibility of danger from overseas. Why should we accept assurances that we are immune? History records that not long ago those same assurances were given to the people of Holland and Belgium.

No Appeasement

It can no longer be disputed that forces of evil which are bent on conquest of the world will destroy whomever and whenever they can destroy. We have learned the lessons of recent years. We know that if we seek to appease them by withholding aid from those who stand in their way, we only hasten the day of their attack upon us.

The people of the United States, the people of all the Americas, reject the doctrine of appeasement. They recognize it for what it is—a major weapon of the aggressor nations.

I speak bluntly. I speak the love the American people have for freedom and decency and humanity.

That is why we arm. Because, I repeat, this nation wants to keep war away from these two continents. Because we, all of us, are determined to do everything possible to maintain peace on this hemisphere; because great strength of arms is the practical way of fulfilling our hopes for peace and for staying out of this war or any other war; because we are determined to muster all our strength so that we may remain free.

British Heroism

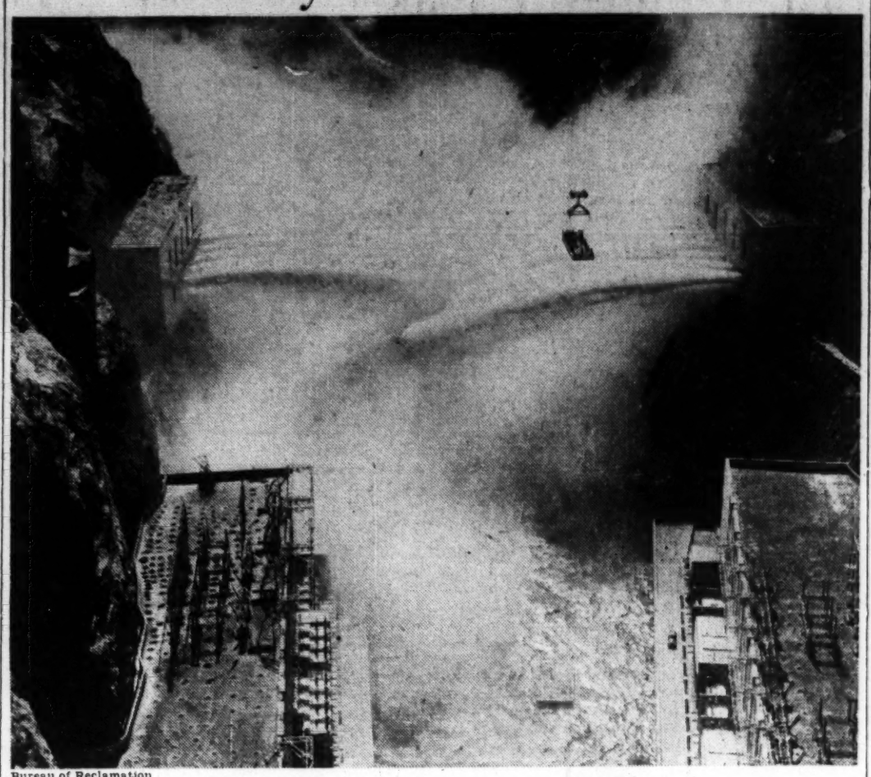
The men and women of Britain have shown how free people defend what they know to be right. Their heroic defense will be recorded for all time. It will be perpetual proof that democracy, when put to the test, can show the stuff of which it is made.

I well recall, during my recent visit to three great capital cities in South America, the vast throngs which came to express by their cheers their friendship for the United States. I especially remember that above all the cheers I heard one constant cry again and again—one shout above all others: "viva la democracia!"—"long live democracy!"

Those three stirring words cry out the abiding conviction of people in all the democracies that freedom shall rule in the land.

As I salute the peoples of all the nations of the Western World, I echo that greeting from our good neighbors of the Americas: "viva la democracia!"—"long live democracy!"

Somebody Turned the Water On



Bureau of Reclamation

Testing Boulder Dam's Needle Valves

That's what the experts say they did on Sept. 28, but the needles must have been big sisters of Cleopatra's Needle. The uproar echoed and re-echoed in the canyon, and the mist that shrouded the vicinity was like a downpour in July. Motorists had to keep their windshield wipers going.

General Motors Plans Road Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 14—A fleet of streamlined trucks carrying a personnel of 60 persons will take the highlights of the General Motors research and scientific exhibits at the New York and San Francisco World's Fairs, in two versions, to the cities and towns of the United States, Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of General Motors, announced today.

Mr. Sloan said that during the last six months a fleet of mammoth streamliners to transport this "World's Fair on Wheels" in circus fashion has been under construction in Detroit. The natural science and research stage show of the Corporation's fair exhibits will form the foundation of the two touring shows. Supplementing this will be a variety of technical displays and animated diorams dramatizing past and present industrial and technical achievements, as well as envisioning future potentialities.

However, the popular Futurama will not be on tour nor will it be set up elsewhere when the New York World's Fair closes, Mr. Sloan added. Because of its complex construction it will be dismantled.

The larger of the two mobile road-show units, to be known as the General Motors "Parade of Progress," will be presented in a large tent with auxiliary exhibits and displays arranged in streamlined trucks. A more flexible edition of the show will travel in a single, large streamliner and, with portable equipment, will be presented in school, college and civic auditoriums under the name "Previews of Progress."

President's Speech Praised

By the Associated Press

Buenos Aires, Argentina, Oct. 14

President Roosevelt's Columbus Day address drew editorial applause here.

The newspaper La Nacion said "the speech was inspired by the ideal of liberty, equality and Christian brotherhood, which makes the American countries the goal of those who suffer persecution."

"Although we now prepare ourselves to face danger," it said, "war has never been the American ideal."

La Prensa said "in the European nations, where the thirst for conquest and vengeance prevail, liberty, which is happiness, cannot flourish. The liberty so dear to Americans is being defended by only one nation and if she is defeated we shall suffer the bitter consequences."

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Oct. 14—Neither Germany nor the nations of the British Commonwealth will ever forget the help given to Britain in "hour of her fate" by the United States, Dr. John W. Dafoe, editor-in-chief of the Winnipeg Free Press, told Canadians in a radiocast here.

"The part played by our neighbors in making possible the defense of Great Britain," said Dr. Dafoe, "has not been fully revealed, but it is known to have been on a vast scale; and it must be borne in mind that it was made at a time when doubts as to whether it was not too late to be effective were largely held south of the line."

NEW YORK, Oct. 14—President Roosevelt's Columbus Day speech outlining Western Hemisphere defense and declaring that aid to democracies opposing aggression will be continued was praised in a British Broadcasting Corporation radiocast heard by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

"Nothing more heartening has been heard from a foreign country in many a day," the British radiocast said.

BERLIN, Oct. 14—Authoritative Germans said today President Roosevelt's Columbus Day speech on American defense was addressed chiefly to North and South America and commented "we already know his attitude."

"We wonder," these sources added, "how far one can go helping a belligerent and yet remain neutral. That, however, is for Americans to decide."

Text of Willkie's Albany Speech

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 14—The text of Wendell L. Willkie's speech here Oct. 12 follows:

On many occasions in this campaign I have pointed out the weakness of our national defense. This weakness is a matter of record. It has been frequently described by the experts of the Army and Navy.

Though it has been talking about national defense for nearly five years now, the New Deal has failed to make us strong.

For instance, we all know what happened to the French Army for lack of sufficient weapons against tanks. Maneuvers right in this State, in Plattsburg, in 1939, disclosed that our National Guard units had no such weapons at all.

Was anything done about this during 1939? No, nothing at all. There were no anti-tank weapons in our National Guard units at the maneuvers in 1940 either.

Two Tanks in N. Y.

The distressing situation of the National Guard was made clear by General Haskell, commanding general of the New York National Guard, before the maneuvers this year. He said, in a letter:

"I can tell you that in my command (of) about 6,000 men we have not received a single anti-tank weapon of any kind, not a single .50-calibre machine-gun, not a single 81-mm. mortar, not a single 60mm. mortar—and we don't know when we are going to get them. . . . The passing of huge appropriations will not defend the United States unless industry can produce very much needed weapons. We now have two tanks in the State of New York and eighteen anti-aircraft guns. We have no 37-mm. guns for our present anti-aircraft regiment, nor have we any .50-calibre machine-guns for our infantry."

When the present third-term candidate was inaugurated in 1933 he made a brave statement. He said at that time, in that crisis, that there was nothing to fear but fear.

Now we are in a different crisis—a different kind of crisis. And the chief difference between this crisis and the previous one is that we do, indeed, know what to fear.

We must fear the New Deal.

Our need for creating a defense system is to get our industries started. We must get to work and we must get things done.

Lack of Understanding

And the reason we have to fear the New Deal is because it does not understand industry. It has spent its entire existence in attacking industry, rather than in studying the basic principles of American production, and in the coming years a government that has no knowledge of these principles, or any respect for them, will not be an asset. It will be a liability.

Let me give just one example of the New Deal's inability to understand a simple principle of industry.

Last Wednesday the President signed a bill permitting manufacturers to amortize over a reasonable period of time the cost of factories which they build for national defense purposes.

It is not necessary here to discuss the details of the technical question of amortization. As a practical matter, what this bill meant was that one of the outstanding obstacles in the way of our defense program had finally been removed.

We know that the measure was necessary because the Army and the Navy asked for it, Congress passed it and the President approved it.

The history of this measure provides an illustration of what has been holding up our national defense program. I want to give you a brief summary of that history.

It begins two and a half years ago. On April 13, 1938, Admiral Furlong, head of the Navy's Bureau of Ordnance, wrote a letter to his chief, the Secretary of the Navy, urging that action be taken to arrive at a definite depreciation allowance to speed up the Navy's building program.

Pointing out that the Navy had to have the help of private manufacturers in making guns, armor and other material, he said that these manufacturers would have to build special plants. Before they could undertake to lay out the money, they would have to know what sort of tax problem they would face. As the President later agreed, the equipment would have no value for commercial work and its cost would have to be charged off over a reasonable period of time.

Otherwise these manufacturers would be paying heavy taxes, not on profits from defense, but on money that had been spent on building and machinery to build defense.

Delays Outlined

And then what happened? Eight months passed. In January, 1939, the Secretary of the Navy finally took the question up with the Treasury Department. But nothing was done.

More months passed. In the middle of 1939 John W. Hanes, a business man who was then Under-Secretary of the Treasury, tried to get some action on this urgent problem. At the request of the War and Navy Departments he drafted a plan, to which the President later agreed, to liberalize the provisions of the tax laws for amortizing investments in new defense plants. By that time it was widely recognized that failure to meet this problem was causing serious delays in our defense.

But still nothing happened. More months passed. On Dec. 4, 1939, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., discussed the question in a press conference. He said that any idea that a more liberal depreciation allowance would be granted manufacturers working on defense contracts was erroneous. And just so that there should be no mistake about where he stood, he added this—and I am quoting his exact words:

"If it rested with me as to whether a fellow would get a break because he had a munitions contract, I am afraid he would fare rather badly."

That was the way the Secretary of the Treasury set about encouraging the building up of defense industries. He put our manufacturers on notice that they would never get a break from him. If it rested with him they would fare badly.

And so more months passed. We come to July 10, 1940. The problem of amortization was still holding up our defense, and by this time defense had become urgent. So a White House conference was held. The President conferred with officials of the Treasury, Congressional committees and members of the National Defense Advisory Committee.

Still More Delays

Then a statement was issued saying that it had been unanimously agreed to provide for —I quote—"Amortization over a five-year period of additional facilities, including both plant and equipment certified as immediately necessary for national defense purposes . . ."

Two and a quarter years had passed since Admiral Furlong first pointed out the problem. In the meantime Europe had been set aflame with war. The menace to American peace had become plain. The public had become aroused to the need for speedy defense and even the Administration had been waked up to the need for action.

But even now there were to be more delays. The Administration insisted that the simple and easily settled question of amortization would be tied in with the complicated question of the excess profits tax.

And so more months passed. It was not until four days ago that the President finally signed the bill to clear the tracks for the manufacture of the guns, the tanks, the planes and the munitions we need.

This kind of government is a liability to the American people. It does not help them to defend themselves. It prevents them.

That's just one example of the way in which the New Deal has blocked the production of armament by private plants. The Administration agreed—then—disagreed—and then agreed with itself. It crawfished.

Now let's see how they have kept up the Government plants. The Government arsenals, which are so necessary in our defense effort, we have some official testimony on that, too.

According to General Marshall, the Army's Chief of Staff, some of the machinery in our arsenals as recently as last year was 40 years old. Hearings on the Military Establishments Appropriations Bill brought out that recent survey of the government arsenals had disclosed that 80 per cent of the machinery and equipment was of World War or pre-World War type.

Production Problem

And listen to Senator Thomas of Oklahoma, chairman of the Senate Committee on War Department Appropriations, and a good New Dealer. This is what he says:

"When our committee went through the arsenals they looked like we were going into a plant that had been abandoned for about twenty years, and then a bunch of men were furiously trying to get them back into shape to start production."

The government arsenals should be pilot plants. They should serve as a model to show the way to private industry in a national emergency.

Secretary Morgenthau was frank to say that he would not give the private manufacturers a break. The record shows that the New Deal has been equally unwilling to give the Government manufacturers, our national arsenals, a break.

For five years the New Deal has been talking about the matter of national defense. And yet today we still do not have an adequate defense. These two illustrations go far to explain why.

National defense is a problem of production. The New Deal is stubbornly opposed to production. For two and a half years it blocked a vital measure needed to permit the expansion of our private industrial plants, and all the while it was letting our government arsenals become run down and obsolete.

St. Louis Paper, Roosevelt Critic, Backs Third Term

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 14 (AP) — The St. Louis Post-Dispatch (independent) which opposed President Roosevelt's re-election in 1936 and which often has been critical of his policies, announced in a Sunday editorial its support of the President for a third term.

"The decision is a hard one to make because it involves abandonment of the old American tradition against a third term and because of criticisms of the President which this newspaper has been obliged to make and which it continues to make," the Post-Dispatch said.

"By his sweeping indorsement of New Deal domestic and foreign policies, Mr. Willkie practically removed them from the campaign and thereby robbed his own candidacy of any vital meaning. . . . What the Willkie candidacy boils down to is that he claims he can take over the New Deal and administer it more efficiently than Mr. Roosevelt can. This plus Mr. Willkie's promises. . . ."

"To sum it up, after careful and open-minded study of the Willkie candidacy, we find it singularly unconvincing, singularly empty of content," the paper continued.

Shepard

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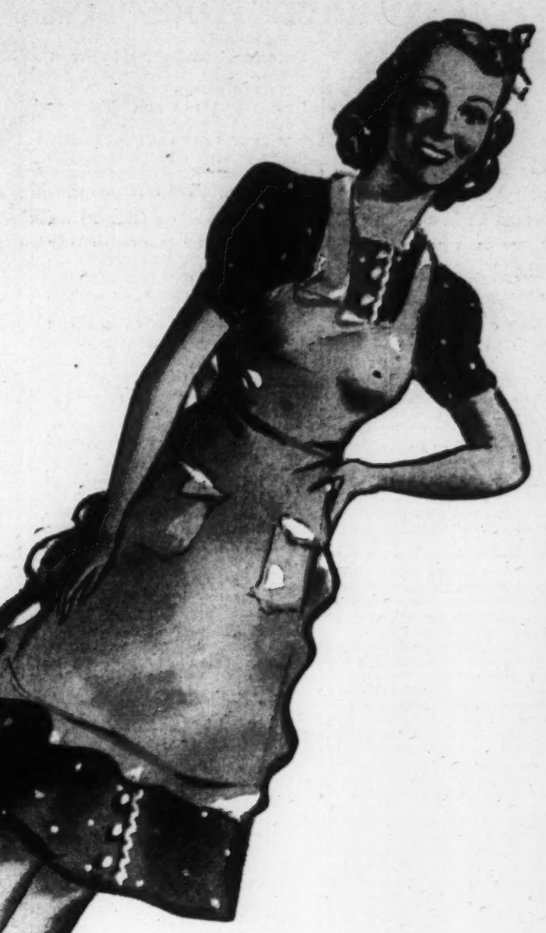


We're "Moderns"—but we're still Women!

WE SPEND much less time in the kitchen than our mothers did. Our housework is easier, our social life broader. We read far more widely and can talk intelligently on subjects that used to be outside woman's ken. And some of us have jobs in business or the professions.

. . . But we're still women! And much as we're interested in other things, our main interest is in home and family. That job sets the pattern for all our activities. It even determines the kind of newspaper we need!

Along with our news of war and politics and government, we want news of home-making and food and fashions. We can't wait till tomorrow morning for today's news, either. So we read an evening newspaper! To guide us in our shopping we expect advertising of all the good stores regularly. And we like to be entertained as well as informed. We want a balanced newspaper.

. . . And we've found it in The Sun! The Sun recognizes what's important to us as women—and as active-minded people of intelligence. Its balance and completeness make it our newspaper—and the newspaper of our families. Home just wouldn't be the same each evening without The Sun!

The Sun

NEW YORK

Dozens of house-to-house surveys in good residential sections of New York City and its suburbs show that The Sun goes home and stays home to a greater extent than any other New York weekday newspaper. Planned for the women as well as the men, The Sun is a home and family newspaper.

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Roly-Poly Meets an Ostrich

Mimosa Giraffe was nibbling the tender green leaves from the top of a bushy mimosa tree when, to her surprise, a head was thrust over the branches, a head adorned with two large eyes and an enormous beak.

"Oh," cried Mimosa, "whoever are you?"

"Oswald," answered the head.

"Oswald!" exclaimed Mimosa. "What sort of an animal is that?"

"I'm not an animal," replied the head.

"Do you mean you are only a head?" enquired Mimosa. "You poor thing—I'll go and fetch Roly-Poly," and she ran down to the river where Roly-Poly, the baby Elephant, was bathing with little Rhino and Rubadub, the baby Hippopotamus.

"Roly-Poly," she cried, "do come, there is a head without a body up in the mimosa tree!"

"Nonsense," said Roly-Poly, "that is what Panzee thought you were at first before we discovered your legs. I expect it's another Giraffe."

"It's not!" retorted Mimosa indignantly. "It's got a beak."

"Then it must be a bird," declared Rhino. "Let's go and see," and he lumbered out of the river, followed by Roly-Poly and Rubadub.

A Strange Guest

They followed Mimosa into the forest, and then suddenly came to a standstill as they caught sight of the strange-looking head staring at them over the top of the bushy tree.

"It says its name is Oswald," explained Mimosa.

"I'll speak to it," said Roly-Poly stepping forward.

"Good morning, Oswald, have you any legs?" he enquired politely.

"Two," replied Oswald.

"He's standing on a branch, I expect," said Rubadub.

"On the ground," corrected Oswald.

"Then he must be as tall as Mimosa," exclaimed little Hippo.

"Come on," said Roly-Poly, and they all marched round the bushy tree.

"My goodness," exclaimed little Rhino, "you are tall and you have got long legs!"

"Yes, they can run as well as kick," observed Oswald.

"Didn't your mother teach you that kicking is a nasty habit?" asked Roly-Poly.

"I have no mother—she lost me when I was an egg," said Oswald gloomily.

"O dear, how dreadful," cried Roly-Poly. "No wonder you are so queer. You had better come home with me. We are all going to have a tea party presently. Would you like to come too?"

"What is a party?" asked Oswald cautiously.

The four friends gazed at each other in amazement. Fancy never having been to a tea party!

A Party for Five

"Well," replied Roly-Poly, starting to explain, "we have tea and then we play games. We generally play hide-and-seek and run races."

"I can run and hide as well. Yes, I'll come," said Oswald. "You are funny looking creatures, but I like you. What are your names?"

"Mimosa, Rubadub, little Rhino, and I am Roly-Poly."

"What is that thing in the middle of your face—is it a beak?" asked Oswald.

"Certainly not, I'm not a bird, I'm an Elephant, and this is my trunk," replied Roly-Poly indignantly, waving his little trunk to and fro in an offended manner.

"We three will lead the way," said Roly-Poly, indicating little Rhino, Rubadub and himself, "and you had better walk with Mimosa, you are just about the same height."

"I don't think I like him," observed little Rhino, as the three friends walked along.

"No," said Roly-Poly, "but if he has never had a mother to teach him about being loving and kind he doesn't know any better. Here we are," he added, as they reached his home. "I've brought Oswald, Mother. He was lost when he was an egg."

"Dear me, how very sad," said Mrs. Jumbo. "I have heard that ostriches bury their eggs in the sand and go off for a very long walk, perhaps for days. His mother must have forgotten where she put him. I think he had better stay with us for a while. Come along, tea is ready."

Panzee, the baby Chimpanzee, and Cuffy the Lion Cub, arrived at that moment and were greeted by Roly-Poly. Soon they were all having a merry meal.

Oswald's Table Manners

"I like it here," announced Oswald, swallowing his teaspoon.

"Well, you mustn't swallow teaspoons even if you do," said Mrs. Jumbo decidedly.

"All right," said Oswald, drinking his hot milk and swallowing the cup.

"Nor cups!" exclaimed Mrs. Jumbo. "You must not swallow anything but food."

"All right," agreed Oswald affably.

"Isn't he awful!" observed Cuffy, staring with round eyes at the ostrich.

"I think you had better go and play games now," said Mrs. Jumbo.

"Let's run races," suggested Rhino.

"O yes," Roly-Poly agreed. "We'll race to the river."

Although Panzee and Rubadub had a good start, Mimosa and Oswald soon leapt in front, Oswald using his wings like great sails as he galloped madly over the ground and arrived at the river well ahead of Mimosa.

"Oswald won easily," panted Roly-Poly, a few minutes later.

"I said they could run," observed Oswald with a grin, holding up his legs one after the other.

"Yes, they certainly can," they all agreed, laughing.

"Would you like to be friends?" asked Roly-Poly, turning to Oswald on their way home.

"Yes," he said, "I like you all. I'll soon learn to be good."

"I have got a lot of friends now," beamed Roly-Poly, looking round, "Oswald makes seven."

"It is because you are such a dear, helpful Roly-Poly," said Mimosa.

Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

"Returning Home" was painted by Fritz von Uhde, a German artist who lived in the nineteenth century.

A Letter From London

Nadia is a small girl who travelled from England to the United States a few weeks ago to visit friends in Massachusetts. Her Daddy and Mummy stayed in London, and you can fancy how she watches for the postman, hoping that he will bring her letters from them.

Just the other day the postman did have a letter for her. It was from her Daddy in London. The letter was written on one half of each page, and the other half was covered with pen and ink drawings Nadia's Daddy had made to illustrate the adventures of Joseph Pig. We cannot print the drawings, but we are printing the letter because we think you will all enjoy it as much as Nadia did. Here it is:

Dear Nadia:

Once upon a time there was a Momma Pig who had thirteen children. Twelve were just white. But one was white and black and his name was Joseph. The Momma Pig could only feed twelve children at a time. So the children always fought. And the Momma Pig got angry, and the only pig she could tell from the others was Joseph. So she always blamed Joseph for fighting and chased him away.

So Joseph ran away to see if he could find something to eat. And he found that Farmer Martin had left the door of his house open. So Joseph ran up the steps of Farmer Martin's house. Inside there was a staircase but he was afraid to go up that. And there was one door that was shut, but he was afraid to open that and anyway the door handle was too high.

But one door was open and that was the door to the kitchen. So Joseph went into the kitchen and in the kitchen there were lots of little cupboards with names on them and lovely smells inside. Joseph opened one and found some potato peelings and some cabbage, and when he had eaten them he did not feel quite so hungry. But he still had a little room left that would feel much better full, thought Joseph.

So he opened a cupboard that had molasses written on it, though of course Joseph could not read. But he could smell and he thought there was a nice smell inside that cupboard.

Well, he opened the cupboard and there was a big jar standing on a shelf. He pushed it with his nose and soon managed to push it right off the shelf. But as it came off the shelf it turned upside down, and all the black sticky molasses poured all over him down his ears and into his eyes and made him feel awfully sticky though the bits that came near his mouth tasted nice.

But before he could lick himself clean he heard Farmer Martin coming into the house. So he ran out as hard as he could and knocked down Farmer Martin as he came up the steps. Farmer Martin said, "Drat that there Joseph," and chased him across the farm yard and into the barn.

It was nice and dark in the barn but Joseph was a little bit frightened because he heard Farmer Martin shouting at him in a very angry voice. So Joseph climbed up on a box and tumbled into a barrel to hide.

The barrel was full of feathers and seemed very soft and a nice place to hide in. But Farmer Martin saw something moving in the barrel, and there were Joseph's ears and eyes sticking out of the feathers.

So Farmer Martin turned the barrel upside down and said, "You go back to your pigsty, you good-for-nothing pig."

So Joseph went back to his Momma. But his Momma didn't recognize Joseph at all, and neither would you have taken him for Joseph. He was covered all over with feathers more like a sheep than a pig. It's true he talked like a pig, but his Momma just would not believe that it was Joseph and would not let him come home.

Well, you can imagine Joseph felt very lost. And he had to hide behind the back of the pigsty until it began to rain. And soon the rain washed off all his feathers and cleaned him all up again until he looked just like Joseph. Then he went back home and found all the other children out playing. He had something to drink, and then he climbed on top of his Momma, who was lying down to rest after lunch, and if you had seen him then you would never have believed that he could ever get into mischief again. But you just wait!

Love

Daddy

Swim, Ducks!

Swim, ducks, swim,
The pool is cool and dim . . .
O you can paddle with your toes
And dabble with your yellow nose!
Swim, ducks, swim.

Dive, ducks, dive . . .
One, two, three, four, five!
Dip and dive and hurry back
To the shore and leave a track
Of parting water at your back.
Dive, ducks, dive.

ROWENA BENNETT

Reginald Wave Explores

Drip, drip, drip, went the patter of the raindrops. Splish, splash, splosh; splish, splash, splosh.

"What a soothing sound," thought Reginald Wave as he lay and listened.

But he knew he must not be drowsy, for he had promised his dear brother and sister, Montague and Wilhelmina, that he would take them exploring that very day, wet or fine.

And as soon as Mrs. Sea gave them permission, off they started, hurrying hand in hand across the firm sands in their eagerness to reach the deep channel of the creek.

When they arrived they saw the big rowing boat, "Marjory Daw," humming a tune to herself. "Oh, it is a rest for me today," she sang happily, as she lay snugly by the jetty.

"We are going exploring," said Reginald.

Taking a Message

"Oh," said Marjory Daw eagerly; "then perhaps you will come across my little sister, Jane Daw, while you are on your journey. Would you please tell her that I am longing to see her?"

How they leaped and tumbled and splashed as they went along! Presently they met Mr. Strong Wind. He tossed them so high that they could look right over the bank and see the beautiful patches of purple clover, and the wide-eyed daisies. They could see the thirsty green willow trees, too, bending down to drink.

"What a very lovely world it is!" said Wilhelmina. "Thank you, Mr. Strong Wind, for showing us such beautiful things."

After a Busy Day

As they went along they asked the fish if they knew where Miss Jane Daw, the little rowing boat, lived, but they shook their tails.

At last the three waves rounded a bend, and there was Jane Daw, swaying and singing as she lay by the bank.

"Thank you so much for your kind message. Certainly I will go to visit my sister as soon as my master comes with the oars."

All through the day the Wave children went on exploring, and when the evening came they found a calm, quiet corner, and curling up for the night went to sleep.

Walnut-Shell Toys

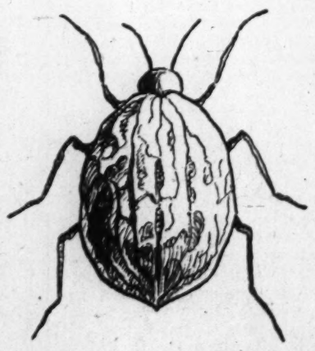
Here are two jolly little toys you can make from walnut shells.

Choose a few large walnuts and open them carefully by inserting the point of a knife between the two sides. Remove the nut, and scrape away the rough bits from the inside.

For the sturdy little galleon you will need half a shell for the hull; two strips of wood for the mast-head from a piece of colored paper.

When your galleon is ready, launch her and see how well she floats. Nothing is more seaworthy than a walnut shell!

To make the creepy-crawly beetle, use the shell for the body and a small, bright colored berry or round button for the head. The feelers and legs are made from fine twigs which should be chosen carefully in order that they may look as natural as possible. Glue these into position. If you paint the shell the actual colors of a bright beetle, your toy will look still more life-like.



seats; a piece of white paper or parchment for the sail; a fine stick for the mast, and a few pieces of thread for the ropes.

Fix the different parts into position with liquid glue. Paint the sail with a bright-colored design and attach the top part to a thin piece of wood to give it firmness. Cut the pennant for the

What Do You Read?

How would you like to earn a fine new book for your bookshelves? Lots of girls and boys now own beautiful new books with bright jackets and pictures, because they wrote to tell us about stories they liked which they read on The Children's Page.

Two good books are offered in these contests every month to children up to and including eleven years of age—one for the best paper sent in by a child under eight years of age, and one for the best paper sent in by a child between the ages of eight and eleven.

The awards for older girls and boys are announced on The Young Folks' Page.

The paper you submit may be about any stories or articles published on either of The Christian Science Monitor's Junior Pages. Or, you may write to tell us what you think of some book you have read that has been reviewed in the book review columns of either of these pages.

Papers submitted by children under 12 years of age should be from 150 to 200 words long. They should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories or books. They should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her unaided work. The adult who countersigns the paper must make sure that it is original and has not been copied from another.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

Any girl or boy who reads the junior pages of the Monitor is eligible to compete, except those in the immediate families of employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

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The Home Forum

Late Introduction to Gibbon

I KNOW A MAN who is editing a collection of essays on the English humorists. He has taken for his own subject the writings of Horace Walpole. Detached from the thunder and riot of the world's affairs, he has sat in his garden, reading of the intrigues, the arguments, and the jests that agitated English society during the eighteenth century. He tells me that he has found this wonderfully soothing. It comforts him to read how Lord North, Prime Minister, would sleep soundly all through Edmund Burke's speeches in the House of Commons—the most famous speeches ever delivered to that august assembly—and at the end wake up, applauding loudly and graciously. Such coolness in the face of an opponent—for Burke had no high opinion of Lord North—is, he maintains, admirably calming.

Walpole wrote a great deal. He wrote novels. He wrote journals. He wrote letters. And everything he wrote, my friend has read. It has taken him a long time, occupied his closest attention, absorbed his thought. The excellent results which he reports have encouraged me to look round for a task of similar dimensions. I have considered studying the development of Parliament. After a day in Rye, I have thought of reading all the novels of Henry James. I have toyed with the idea of working my way through the complete productions of Sir Walter Scott, not forgetting even his plays, which few people seem to know anything about, and his sermons, of which apparently no one but me has ever heard. Actually, however, I have started to read Gibbon.

* * *

I should, of course, have read Gibbon long ago. "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" is one of the world's greatest books. Not having read it is like never having heard of Shakespeare. It marks you down as an intellectual outsider. In spite of this, however, I here declare boldly and without prevarication, that until a few days ago I had never opened even the first volume of Gibbon's massive series on the collapse of the ancient world. It is a dreadful confession to make, but I feel a better and a more honest man now that I have been frank about it.

There is the less excuse for me, because I used to be fond of history. About fifteen years ago, Henry Ainley came to Sheffield in a play by John Drinkwater, called "Oliver Cromwell." Now I saw that play, and it struck me, in my youthful arrogance, as being roughly as exhilarating as warmed-up cocoa. But in those days I had a feeling, born of the Puritan dourness of the north, that the theater was a place of frivolity and triviality. So, fully to justify an evening spent there, I read various books and essays about Cromwell. On the afternoon of the show, I came across Macaulay on Milton.

* * *

Most people remember that celebrated essay. It begins, if my memory serves me, with some observations on Milton's views of marriage. Then it talks of the advantage to poets of being born in a barbaric instead of a civilized age; it compares Milton with Dante; it goes in for a bit of hard-hitting on the subject of Charles I; and then it launches into this passage of rhetoric about the Puritans: "Their palaces," says Macaulay, "were houses not made with hands; their diadems crowns of glory which should never fade away. On the rich and the eloquent, on nobles and priests, they looked down with contempt: for they esteemed themselves rich in a more precious treasure, and eloquent in a more sublime language, nobles by the right of an earlier creation, and priests by the imposition of a mightier hand."

Macaulay's indebtedness to the superb rhythms of the Bible is sufficiently evident, and the magic of his prose enchained me. For days these lines rang in my head, and were constantly on my lips. If this was history, I resolved to read more of it.

* * *

But then began a period of slow disillusionment. For the fact of the matter is that there are few historians who can write like Macaulay. I cannot agree with Acton that Macaulay and Burke are our two greatest writers. Macaulay's prose yields up its gold too easily; it is too obviously magnificent, it holds too little in reserve for a second, pondered reading, to be supremely good. But these are the faults of a master, and a master Macaulay remains in spite of them. No other historian has his rush of eloquence, his splendid picturesqueness, his force and vigor. Yet he is not the only historian who, as a writer, is worthy to rank high. Motley and Froude are not to be despised. But these people are rare suns in skies not even thickly populated with stars. Most historical writers either pile up one dull detail after another, seeing no union between, no pattern in them, composing with no distinction or beauty of style; or else they give free rein to their imagination, unscrupulously inventing small touches, putting in little unauthorized patches of color, going beyond their documents, in a way no serious reader can endure. Most historians, that is, are either bores: or they are not historians.

* * *

But Gibbon has both style and vision. It is a style that has in it little loveliness, but which provides the most exquisite and delicate satisfaction. But perhaps it is a trifle subtle for the thunder and rush of today, when i's are not so much dotted as hit on the head with a steam hammer. One may well overlook the barb, so carefully concealed, so urbanely presented, in his comment on the wealthy Herodes Atticus, of Athens, who lived in the age of the Antonines: "He was honored with the consulship at Rome; but the greater part of his life was spent in a philosophic retirement at Athens, and his adjacent villas; perpetually surrounded by Sophists, who acknowledged, without reluctance, the superiority of a rich and generous rival," and again: "The family of Herod, at least after it had been favored by fortune, was lineally descended from Cimon and Miltiades, Theseus and Cecrops, Aeneas and Jupiter."

But the merit of Gibbon does not lie mainly in the ironic turn of individual observations. It is architectural. It consists in the marshalling of his long procession of emperors and destroyers, so that, in their interminable succession through a thousand years, they do not trip each other up, nor weary by the repetition endlessly of the same unvarying picturesqueness. The philosophy of Zoroaster, the zeal of the early Christians, the crimes of Commodus, who fought in the public arena 735 several times, the advantage of hereditary monarchy as a system of government, the invasion of the barbarians, the virtues of the Antonines, the sublime, the ridiculous, the magnificent, even the base, are stones fitted into the superb grandeur of his enormous edifice.

* * *

Of course, Gibbon is in seven large volumes; and—since I should like to finish on the same high note of frankness on which I began—I admit that up to the present I have read only half of the first. But I mean to persevere to the end. I do, indeed.

HAROLD HOBSON

By Courtesy of M. Knoedler & Company, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF A LADY: *A Painting by Thomas Hudson*

THIS PORTRAIT has long been thought to represent Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough. Yet this verdict seems improbable, since the Duchess was over forty years old when the painter was born. The lady depicted, however, has much of her imperious glance and of her graceful turn of head. Hudson's finest work is his family group of Charles, Duke of Marlborough, and grandson of the Duchess, so it is possible that this is a portrait of one of her daughters or granddaughters.

Thomas Hudson (1701-1779) was the most fashionable painter of his day, now chiefly remembered as the master of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Heron's Nest

WE LOVE MARCH as the herald of spring. Then the first flowers appear in garden and field, and in the meadows, and along the borders of the wood; and many of our birds return from far-distant countries. These birds are differently esteemed, according to our tastes and inclinations. But the herons always have a certain fascination for us; perhaps because of their historic and romantic associations—for they remind us of the days of hawking and falconry—and also because of their imposing appearance. . . .

In Germany there are districts in which the heron appears by the end of March. (In England it is a resident, though some immigrants arrive in the autumn.) . . . Now the male bird seeks out a tall, well-grown tree, and decides, quite independently, where the nest is to be built. The female bird approves of his choice. Immediately under the summit of the tree a great basket is made of boughs, twigs, and brushwood. At this the birds labour almost all the day. It is a magnificent sight when the male heron flies to the nest, bringing bough after bough, twig after twig, and entrusts them to his mate, who receives the material and arranges it. Sometimes, however, the order is reversed; the female arrives with the twigs in her bill, and the male builds the eyrie. . . .

In a small acacia wood on the banks of Lake Balaton I have counted, on the Tihany peninsula, no less than forty nests of the Common Heron; that is, a whole colony. Far more impressive, however, was the vast herony in the great reed-bed. Here, in many places, the nests are no farther apart than in the trees, but they are divided from one another as though by curtains, by reeds from ten to twelve feet in height. In a comparatively small area I counted some twenty nests of the Purple Heron, while the old birds circled high above my head. And then—I stood speechless before the nest of an Egret. Four slender young figures, with filmy white crowns upon their heads, looked down upon me from their throne, like the king's children in a fairy-tale. I gaped, and wondered and could find no word to say. They hardly moved. A breath of wind lightly swayed the tall stems of the giant reeds. From the radiant blue sky the fiery rays of the golden sun fell on the green reeds and these strange figures. The young birds, who were nearly twenty inches in height, were beginning gently to move their laryngeal sacs, as nearly all herons do when the temperature is high. Slowly I retreated from this solemn stillness, with the feeling that I, a mere human being, was here an intruder. The reeds clashed together over my head, and hid the resplendent figures from my sight.—From "Interviewing Animals," by EASTIAN SCHMID. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Tourist's-Eye View of Nassau

THE USUAL first impression of Nassau is that it is vastly smaller than one had anticipated. One has heard of it always: a conglomeration of hotels of the dimensions of Atlantic City would not be surprising. But the discovery that Nassau is tiny almost to the point of daintiness is accompanied by no sense of disappointment. It is so much better as it is.

There is just one wharf, where the tender discharges its passengers, and the town begins a few steps away. Rawson Square, Nassau's front door, is a grassy oval planted with flower beds and set out with a few palms. Near it is a market of Bahaman "handicrafts." Handicraft in the singular would be more accurate, for what is offered is straw work. But straw work in infinite and amusing variety. Since not much grows on the islands but fibrous grasses and a variety of palms, the most has been made of them. Hats, handbags, shopping bags, knitting bags, grocery bags, probably, if there are such things, meat and poultry bags, plus sturdy baskets of all uses and dimensions, are piled on stalls under the bright sun.

There is something about Bahaman wovenwork that is irresistible. It is unique among the islands in that it is made up in many colors and with attention to prevailing fashions; then, tourists are natural basket buyers. The reason lies hidden in obscurity. . . .

Bay Street, the five-block long main thoroughfare of Nassau, is lined on both sides with shops that are deliberately more entertaining than practical. The moneyed and the idle have come to the islands to be amused, and the shops make their definite contribution. Skillfully, the Nassau merchants have avoided, insofar as possible, most of the articles that are commonplace in the United States. They stock the goods of England and France, their buying is governed by taste, and prices are reasonably low. . . .

Behind and around Nassau is another, very different life. Some fifteen thousand citizens live permanently on New Providence, many of them hardly more in contact with the world of tourists than if they lived on another planet.

New Providence, incredibly, is an island of many independent small farmers. They are Negro, of course, of a particularly black-skinned type, and are characterized by a peculiar charm of manner, by excellent, modulated accents and an air of self-respect. Their houses, in little groups along the winding coral roads, or scattered in the baked plains of spiny, impassable scrub that covers even the most earthless sections of the island, are built of mortared lumps of white limestone and are usually planted round with flowers and climbing vines.

The fields from which they win their livelihood are remarkable. There are few parts of the islands, or indeed, of the archipelago, where one could spade up a wagon load of what an off-islander would regard as simple dirt. The Bahamas are basically of coral, lifted by geologic action just above the level of the waves. A pick driven in at random strikes stone. But enough of the stone itself has dusted to form a kind of holding ground.

I saw, for example, a field of almost solid rock that had been dug into innumerable pits, the pits filled in with scrapings of soil, then planted with young citrus trees. Since it was a windy corner of the island the stones taken out of each pit had been laboriously piled in curved four-foot walls at the side of each hole to protect the sapling growths. Vegetables are made to grow somehow on land that looks like a quarry.—From "Caribbee Cruise," by JOHN W. VANDERCOOK. (New York: Reynal and Hitchcock.)

The Second Commandment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE SECOND COMMANDMENT in the Hebrew Decalogue (Exodus 20:4), which reads, in part, "Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image," is the logical corollary of the First Commandment (20:3), "Thou shalt have no other gods before me." In fact, the two commandments are essentially one, for it would be impossible to fulfill the former without obeying the latter. In order to appreciate the full import of the second commandment, it is necessary to understand that at the time the Ten Commandments were given to Moses, through divine inspiration, the worship of idols, in one form or another, was a general practice of mankind.

The Israelites who followed Moses out of Egypt, where they had been influenced by pagan worship, soon began to murmur. And when Moses left them, temporarily, to commune with God in Mount Sinai, where he received the Commandments, they soon took steps to set up an idol in the wilderness. This human tendency to exalt matter above Spirit has ever contended against worship of the true God, so that mankind has been largely deprived of the genuine freedom which includes immunity from sin, disease, and death.

Looking on the brighter side of the record of human history, we see that the concept of one God, as revealed to Abraham, has never ceased to unfold progressively to the receptive thought. Today the Ten Commandments, the books of the law, the prophetic Scriptures, and the revelation of Christ Jesus, as set forth in the New Testament, are acknowledged by Christendom to be sources of true inspiration.

Sometimes material prosperity has been allowed to obscure the spiritual realities. However, at times, among ebbing and flowing tides of right and wrong thinking there has come a great upsurge of spiritual power, through which righteousness has been reinstated in the human affections and the false claims of evil have been seen as evil.

By far the most important example of spiritual awakening since the time of Christ Jesus, is found in the discovery of Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy. Through it the pure monotheism of the Old Testament and the Christ-healing of the New Testament have been brought within the grasp of mankind. Mrs. Eddy has shown how the graven images of sin, sickness, and the fear of death can be cast out of human thinking through an understanding of the true God as revealed in the Bible. In an article exposing the falsity of evil (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 346), she makes the positive assertion: "Evil never did exist as an entity. It is but a belief that there is an opposite intelligence to God. This belief is a species of idolatry, and is not more true or real than that an image graven on wood or stone is God." We see, therefore, that the entire structure of materiality, the reality of which Christian Science disproves, is based upon a foundation of sand. On the other hand, the one God, who is Truth, being changeless, becomes increasingly understood by those who obey the divine statutes.

The strange gods of our own time are numerous and confusing. We are today witnessing the apotheosis of the human will, expressed in countless variations of self-worship. Among these is the false exaltation of the human intellect, which would dispute the validity of the Holy Scriptures and sterilize all attempts at spiritual development. It should be apparent, however, that, without spiritual advancement, the errors of material sense would become more inveterate.

The material elements in human thinking may be regarded as a phase of idolatry. The prophet Zechariah, in preparing the people of his time for the coming of God's kingdom, represented God as saying (Zechariah 13:9), "I . . . will try them as gold is tried." In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy, in applying the same metaphor, says (pp. 66, 67), "The furnace separates the gold from the dross that the precious metal may be graven with the image of God." In connection with this simile it is significant that when the dross is removed from the molten metal the refiner sees his own image reflected from its surface. Thus we see that as mankind understands and obeys the laws of God, good, human consciousness becomes purified, and the perfect man is revealed as the image of his Maker.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

EL SEGUNDO MANDAMIENTO

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EL SEGUNDO MANDAMIENTO en el decálogo hebreo (Exodo 20:4), que dice en parte: "No harás para ti escultura, ni semejanza alguna de lo que esté arriba en el cielo," es el corolario lógico del Primer Mandamiento (20:3): "No tendrás otros dioses delante de mí." En efecto, los dos mandamientos están esencialmente unidos, porque sería imposible cumplir el primero sin obedecer el segundo. Para apreciar plenamente el significado del segundo mandamiento, es necesario comprender que al tiempo que los Diez Mandamientos le fueron dados a Moisés por medio de la inspiración divina, la adoración de los ídolos en una forma u otra fué una práctica común del género humano.

Los israelitas que, siguiendo a Moisés, salieron de Egipto, en donde habían estado sujetos a la influencia de la idolatría pagana, pronto empezaron a murmurar contra Moisés. Y cuando éste les dejó temporalmente para comunicarse con Dios en el Monte Sinaí, en donde recibió los Mandamientos, inmediatamente tomaron medidas para erigir un ídolo en el desierto. Esta tendencia humana de exaltar la materia por encima del Espíritu siempre ha luchado contra la adoración del Dios verdadero, así que la humanidad ha sido privada frecuentemente de la libertad genuina que incluye inmunidad contra el pecado, la enfermedad y la muerte.

Mirando al lado más luminoso de la historia humana, vemos que el concepto del único Dios, tal como fué revelado a Abraham, no ha cesado nunca de desarrollarse progresivamente al pensamiento receptivo. Hoy en día los Diez Mandamientos, los libros de la ley, las escrituras proféticas y la revelación de Cristo Jesús, expuesta en el Nuevo Testamento, son reconocidos por toda la cristiandad como fuentes de verdadera inspiración.

A veces se ha permitido que la prosperidad material ofusque las realidades espirituales. Pero otras veces, en medio de flujos y reflujos de pensamientos buenos y malos, se ha presentado un gran resurgimiento de poder espiritual, por el cual la justicia se ha restablecido en los afectos humanos y las falsas pretensiones del mal se han reconocido por lo que son.

El ejemplo más importante de tal despertamiento espiritual desde el tiempo de Cristo Jesús se encuentra en el descubrimiento de la Ciencia Cristiana por Mary Baker Eddy. En esta Ciencia el monoteísmo puro del Antiguo Testamento y la curación cristiana del Nuevo Testamento se han acercado más a la comprensión de la humanidad. La Sra. Eddy nos ha enseñado como los ídolos del pecado, de la enfermedad y del temor de la muerte se pueden echar fuera del pensamiento humano por medio de un entendimiento del Dios verdadero, tal como éste se revela en la Biblia. En un artículo que expone la falsedad del mal, en la página 346 de su libro MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS), hace esta aserción positiva: "El mal no existió nunca como entidad. No es más que una creencia de que haya una inteligencia opuesta a Dios. Esta creencia es una especie de idolatría, y no tiene más verdad o realidad que la suposición de que una imagen esculpida en madera o piedra es Dios." Vemos, pues, como la entera estructura de la materialidad—la irrealidad de la cual la Ciencia Cristiana prueba irrefutablemente—se funda en cimientos de arena. Pero, del otro lado, el Dios único que es la Verdad, siendo inmutable, llega a comprenderse cada vez más claramente por aquellos que obedecen los mandamientos divinos.

Los dioses extraños de nuestros tiempos son numerosos y perturbadores. Estamos presenciando hoy en día la apoteosis de la voluntad humana, expresándose en variaciones innumerables de egoísmo o adoración propia. Entre estos se encuentra la exaltación errónea del intelecto humano, que quisiera discutir la validez de las Escrituras Sagradas y esterilizar todos los esfuerzos que se puedan hacer para lograr mayor desarrollo espiritual. Se debiera comprender, sin embargo, que sin progreso espiritual los errores del sentido material llegarían a ser más arraigados.

Los elementos materiales en el pensamiento humano pueden considerarse como una fase de idolatría. El profeta Zacarías, preparando a la gente de su tiempo para la llegada del reino de Dios, representa a Dios como diciendo (Zacarías, 13:9): "Los probaré como se prueba el oro." En el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) la Sra. Eddy, empleando la misma metáfora, dice (pág. 66, 67): "El horno separa el oro de la escoria, para que el metal precioso pueda ser impresionado con la imagen de Dios." En conexión con esta metáfora es significativo que, cuando la escoria es eliminada del metal fundido, el refinador ve su propia imagen reflejada en la superficie. Así se ve que a medida que la humanidad llegue a comprender y a obedecer las leyes de Dios, el bien, la conciencia humana se purificará, y el hombre perfecto se revelará como la imagen de su Hacedor.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Say not the struggle nought availeth

Say not the struggle nought availeth,
The labor and the wounds are vain,
The enemy fainteth not, nor faileth,
And as things have been they remain.

If hopes were dupes, fears may be liars;
It may be, in yon smoke concealed
Your comrades chase e'en now the fliers,
And, but for you, possess the field.

For while the tired waves, vainly breaking,
Seem here no painful inch to gain,
Far back, through creeks and inlets making,
Comes silent, flooding in, the main.

And not by eastern windows only
When daylight comes, comes in the light,
In front, the sun climbs slow, how slowly,
But westward, look, the land is bright.

—EDWARD CLOUGH. POEMS

Friend From the City

Friend from the city, coming here
When first the frost competes with amber sun,
I see you gasp and run
And bend to raise a scarlet maple leaf.
I gather for you others just as clear
In pattern and in many a different hue,
Suddenly aware, because of you,
Of what I might not otherwise perceive:
That each is made for treasuring away,
Although there fall a thousand in a day,
And it's a gift to cherish what is given,
Although the world will always have enough
Beauty to scatter on all the winds of heaven.

MARGERY MANSFIELD

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BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1940

G.O.P. Ticket To Benefit By Willkie Visit

Saltonstall and Parkman candidacies receive impetus from recent tour of Bay State.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Chief political beneficiaries of Wendell L. Willkie's 200-mile campaign tour of Massachusetts, besides the Presidential candidate himself, are Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Henry Parkman, Jr., Republican nominee for United States Senator.

Whenever Mr. Willkie addressed Massachusetts' voters he asked those voting for him to support Governor Saltonstall and Mr. Parkman. Thereby, these two Republican leaders are certain to pick up some additional votes.

Furthermore, the Chief Executive and the Senatorial nominee accompanied the Presidential aspirant throughout his Bay State tour, seeing and being seen by thousands of voters in the very Democratic territory where Mr. Willkie is seeking to gain the necessary additional strength to bring him Massachusetts victory.

Greatest Lift

The greatest lift to the Governor's re-election drive came at Boston National League Baseball Park, where Mr. Willkie delivered his key New England address. There Mr. Saltonstall received a tremendous ovation. Similarly at Pittsfield, where some Republican leaders felt there might be some hostility, the Governor received substantial applause.

For Mr. Saltonstall the Willkie tour was the perfect method of counteracting desertion of his candidacy by such G. O. P. workers as Judge Kenneth D. Johnson, former Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

The gubernatorial race now appears to be close, but with the Governor still holding a lead. To win the Chief Executive and his workers must maintain or increase their present strength.

Republican leaders are considerably pleased over the Willkie tour, many expressing the conviction that the political tide here has been turned in Mr. Willkie's favor and that he will carry Massachusetts and the other New England states on Nov. 5.

Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, during the tour, insisted that Mr. Willkie at this point is practically even with President Roosevelt in the key states and that by Nov. 5 his final drive should put him into the lead.

Actually Exciting

To Republican eyes the receptions accorded Mr. Willkie in such Democratic communities as New Bedford, Haverhill, Lawrence, and others were actually exciting, despite the few boos which were heard. Most of the jeers came from youngsters having a good time.

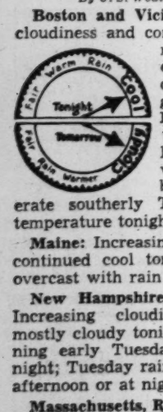
Prominent among the Massachusetts Republican leaders accompanying Mr. Willkie on his nation-wide campaign is Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., who is aboard the Willkie campaign train as a volunteer worker.

Considered by some observers as a future Presidential possibility, the young Massachusetts Senator also may be gaining valuable national experience for a possible similar campaign of his own at some later date. **Edgar M. Mills**

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness and continued cool tonight; Tuesday cloudy with occasional rain beginning by noon. Little change in temperature; light variable winds tonight, becoming moderate southerly Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight about 52.



Maine: Increasing cloudiness and continued cool tonight, becoming overcast with rain Tuesday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Increasing cloudiness becoming mostly cloudy tonight; rain beginning early Tuesday; warmer tonight; Tuesday rain, colder in late afternoon or at night.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness and warmer in the interior tonight; Tuesday rain, colder in late afternoon or at night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Gentle southerly winds tonight increasing to moderate to fresh Tuesday; increasing cloudiness tonight becoming overcast with occasional rain Tuesday.

Block Island to Hatteras: Moderate northeast and east winds over extreme south portion tonight, shifting to southeast and south on Tuesday; weather fair today, increasing cloudiness Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	52	51	New Orleans	70	65
Chicago	59	54	New York	56	56
Denver	42	42	Norfolk	55	55
Kansas City	67	67	Philadelphia	57	53
Los Angeles	60	59	St. Louis	66	61
Miami	69	64	San Francisco	51	49
Minneapolis	45	45	Washington	62	59

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 14.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 10:07 p. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Tuesday, 10:23 a. m.; height, 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:35 p. m.

They Photograph Jove's Bolts

General Electric

Faster Than Lightning

Upper: Paul C. Edwards, General Electric Company engineer, and his wife, Elsa, with cameras used in a New York office building to photograph lightning bolts striking the tower of the Empire State Building. Lower: One of the pictures made by Mr. Edwards. It was taken at one quarter of a minute past 9:11 p. m. on Aug. 6. The center portion of the photo was made with a stationary lens, around which a second lens revolved.

Lightning Pictures Praised

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 14—Lightning experts in General Electric's Lightning Experimental Laboratories here in Pittsfield hail the photographs and oscillograms of 18 out of 20 bolts that crashed into New York's Empire State Building this past season as a record worthy of the four months' vigil kept by Paul C. Edwards, youthful engineer. Mr. Edwards and his wife manned cameras directed toward the tower from many different points.

It was a much better season for lightning last summer than last year when another couple spent the whole summer on the same job and only recorded a single bolt. The Edwards lived at 10 Park Avenue, convenient to the Empire State Building and to 500 Fifth Avenue, where the main battery of cameras was located on the 39th floor, across the street from the New York Public Library.

At the approach of a storm the engineer's first duty was to start up the motors and vacuum tube equipment at the Empire State Building. There two automatic cathode-ray oscillographs connected to the tower lightning rod made wave charts showing the duration and current strength of strokes that hit the target.

From there he dashed to 500 Fifth Avenue and started the cameras. A switch turned on the remote control camera located on the roof of the Printing Crafts Building on Eighth Avenue, and a buzzing in a telephone receiver told him it was working well. Then as the storms developed he dictated observations into a recording machine while his wife punched cards noting the exact time of photographs.

Early Registration Urged As the Deadline Draws Near

Citizens of Bay State communities were reminded today that only today, tomorrow and Wednesday remain in which to register as voters for the Presidential and State elections on Nov. 5.

City officials of many communities urged citizens to register either today or tomorrow, inasmuch as draft registration on Wednesday will occupy the time and attention of many persons.

In Boston, branch registration offices will be open in each of the 22 wards tonight and tomorrow night, with the main office at City Hall Annex also open until 10 p. m. on Wednesday. In other communities persons were urged to consult local election officials as to the time and place of final registration activities.

Both major political parties are sponsoring registration drives as a device to help them win the closely contested National and State races in Massachusetts. In Boston the Democratic effort is led by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, who seeks to bring the voting list to 400,000—an all-time record—by the closing hour Wednesday night. The list has already passed the previous record of 363,940 achieved in 1938. Elsewhere in the State Republican leaders are seeking to expand their voting strength.

Branch offices open in Boston tonight and tomorrow night are these:

Ward 1—Paul Jones School, Horace and Byron Streets.
Ward 2—Bunker Hill School, Baldwin and Bunker Hill Streets.
Ward 3—Ward room, Blossom Street.
Ward 4—Y. M. C. A. building, 316 Huntington Avenue.
Ward 5—Prince School, ward room, Exeter Street, corner Newbury Street.
Ward 6—Frederic W. Lincoln School, East Broadway, near K Street.
Ward 7—William E. Russell School, Columbus Road, near Dorchester Avenue.
Ward 8—Municipal Building, Dudley Street, Vine Street.
Ward 9—Roxbury Court House, Roxbury Street.
Ward 10—Lowell School, Center Street, corner Mozart Street.
Ward 11—Show room, 4 Tower Street.
Ward 12—Roxbury Memorial High School, Townsend Street.
Ward 13—Edward Everett School, Pleasant Street, near Savin Hill Avenue.
Ward 14—Pauline Agassiz Shaw School, Morton and Norfolk Streets.
Ward 15—Benjamin Cushing School, Robinson Street.
Ward 16—Ellen H. Richards School, Beaumont Street.
Ward 17—Gilbert Stuart School Richmond Street.
Ward 18—Municipal building, River Street.
Ward 19—Municipal building, Washington Street and Cummins Highway.
Ward 20—Basement, branch public library, Center Street, near Mt. Vernon Street.
Ward 21—Alexander Hamilton School, Chestnut Hill Avenue.
Ward 22—Old Town Hall, ward room, Washington Street, near Market Street.

Plan E Campaign On in Two Cities

Pushing the Cambridge campaign for the Plan E form of government into its final stages, Dean James W. Landis of the Harvard Law School, Chairman of the Plan E Committee, is scheduled to speak to workers in the Committee's offices at 4 Boylston Street, Cambridge, tonight. Although primarily designed to spur workers on to a final effort in the drive for votes, tonight's meeting will be open to the public.

In Quincy, the campaign has reached its more active stage with the arrival there today of Walter J. Millard, field worker of the National Municipal League in New York. Mr. Millard will speak in Wollaston tonight, and at a major dinner in the Chamber of Commerce tomorrow night.

The meeting will be open to the public following the dinner.

Cities Exchange Checks On Welfare Payments

Following court actions brought in a "friendly spirit" in which the cities sued each other to recover welfare debts, Somerville today swapped its check of $1,757.14 for Quincy's $3,007.41. The debts represent aid distributed to former residents of both cities.

See World In Maine For $24.78

Tourist goes to Mexico, Paris, Peru, Berlin—Fails to see bomber or submarine.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

I hadn't planned to go abroad this Fall. The World is too unsettled. My purse is too unsettled, too. Besides, I haven't any vacation coming to me. Those are surely reasons, enough. Still, I suddenly found myself in foreign places. I went practically around the World—all for $24.78. And not a bomber or submarine came into view!

This came about, because I naively considered Maine a part of the U. S. A. I didn't know much about that "Vacationland," but had seen some very pretty pictures of it, so was eager to visit it. Consequently, I took advantage of the first available weekend to board a Boston bus for Maine. I rode along and rode along, past gay gasoline billboards—the one with grandma patching the boy's pants, the one with the lad giving an apple to his teacher, and all the others—then past Burma Shave rhythms, hot dog stands, antique stores with plaster dogs all over the yard, beautiful Howard Johnson restaurants, and some splendid scenery; in time I reached New Hampshire's ancient corridor through ancient Massachusetts to the Sea.

Then I went through New Hampshire to a border city where they make big submarines. We crossed a drawbridge—after waiting for it to draw—whisked onto an island, then off the island, crossed another bridge, saw a nice statue on a green lawn, in front of a place urging us to come in and eat lobsters—we were in Maine.

Mexico—Without Sombreros

After that we rode on and on, over level country, through green forests, into the hills. Where were we then? In Mexico. Riding northeast from Boston toward Nova Scotia and Greenland, I landed in Mexico! I gazed on the map and tried to read some of the names of surrounding places. For instance,

Anasagunticook.
Annabessacook.
Oquossoc.
Cupsuptic.
Passadumkeag.
Mooselookmeguntic.
Wytopitlock.
Chemquassabamticook.
Matangamonsis.
Sysladobsis.

I was in Mexico, all right, and found it an interesting place, of about 5,000 inhabitants, most of whom work in enormous paper mills at Rumford, situated across a cluster of racing rivers, or rather in the rivers. It is a bustling, dynamic, self-confident neighborhood of very productive people. I hadn't known Mexico was such a throbbing place, nor so green and cool. I didn't see any big sombreros or Indians riding about on ponies.

As you might expect, down south of Mexico is Peru. There's an East Peru, too. The Mainers never like to use a name just once. For example, they have a Paris, South Paris, North Paris, West Paris, and Paris Hill. They out-Paris the French themselves. If Marshal Pétain wants his capital in Paris, I think Maine might lend him one of its.

These Parises are south of Peru. Berlin township (not to be confused with Berlin, N. H.) is north. Paris has it all over Berlin, which has almost no inhabitants at all. There's not even a South Berlin or an East Berlin. Paris, in contrast, is both beautiful and prosperous. Its charm has attracted many people of experience and good taste. Its patriots say, "it has produced more distinguished men than any other town of its size in New England or perhaps in America." It grows things, makes things, and offers you a delightful atmosphere in which to live.

Between Mexico and Berlin is Carthage. Among its hundred inhabitants you'd find no Vandals and not one named Hannibal. It doesn't look at all like Africa and though rather deserted, is not a desert.

And Nary an Arab

Neither is Palmyra. When I saw Queen Zenobia's famous Syrian Palmyra, its magnificent ruins, lying amid a silent desert, were half covered with yellow sand. But Maine's Palmyra is near a lake and in a woods. It's a verdant place. None of its 45 inhabitants looks at all like an Arab. Nor does Maine's Palermo make you think of sunny Sicily. I don't believe any of its 50 people ever shouted a "viva" for the Duce in their lives.

Near Palermo is China and close to Palmyra is Canaan. Between them lies Troy. Beyond Troy is Carmel; appropriately, near Carmel is Damascus. Corinth lies above that; Maine's Athens is nowhere near its Corinth, but appropriately four times as big—it has 300 inhabitants.

Canton is far west of China and nearly seven times as large. Maine's Belgrade looks nothing like Yugoslavia's. Its Norway with woods, lakes, beauty, and gifted people does remind you of brave King Haakon's land. Maine's Stockholm is much bigger than its Sweden; enterprising Swedes inhabit them both.

Miane loves to defy all geography, so has placed its Denmark by its Naples and put its Jerusalem far from its Canaan and clear out of sight of its Carmel. Naples is still farther from Etna. Lisbon sits near Poland; Madrid is Berlin's neighbor; Vienna borders on Rome. Egypt is down near the sea, but is so little that even Marshal Graziani couldn't find it. Maine's Paradise is far from its Eden and the Mainers are so little interested in it that Paradise hasn't even a Post Office. Harmony is somewhat more favored; 335 Mainers live in Harmony; in Liberty 260; in Freedom 442. Maine has Liberty, Harmony, and Freedom, but the biggest of them is Freedom. Maine's Cash Corner is bigger than any of them. That seems to have an appeal. Maine's Siberia is like its Paradise. Siberia hasn't even a Post Office and no inhabitants are recorded. Siberia is south of Maine's Smyrna.

One of Maine's many cackling names is Kokadji on its Kokadjo Lake near Mount Katahdin. There are three Kokadjo Ponds, all in Piscataquis County, below where the Penobscot runs into and out of the Chesuncook Lake. Eighteen people live in Kokadjo and 18,000 in all Piscataquis County, which is three times as big as Rhode Island. Its lonely forests, rivers and lakes are as picturesque as its name.

Springfield Light Issue Before Board

Excessive dividends have been paid by the United Electric Light Company of Springfield at the expense of the concern's depreciation account, Raymond T. King, of Springfield, charged today at a continued hearing before the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission on a petition for a reduction in the company's consumer rates.

Mr. King, appearing as counsel for the City of Springfield, presented a petition asking the full commission to make 10 rulings on questions affecting the company's operation.

Counsel asked the commission to rule whether the company was providing a fair return on capital honestly and prudently invested; sought authority to introduce evidence of mismanagement; requested the commission to rule that the United Electric was not entitled to a return on obsolete or inefficient plant equipment or equipment diverted from its original purposes, and sought authority to question officials and employees of the company regarding operating expenses and to ask them if the company could increase its earnings by reducing operating expenses.

Mr. King said: "I believe that in the interest of the lowest possible rate that I should have the right to investigate not only the operating costs of the company but its fiscal management to see if it has been conducted in such a way that its investment has been maintained."

David R. Pokroff, attorney for the Company, objected to the petition, insisting that Mr. King should offer his evidence first and delay his appeal for rulings until his facts had been presented. Mr. Pokroff said that neither the Company nor the Commission has held at any time that Mr. King could not properly inquire into the company's depreciation charges, nor has any objection been raised to an orderly investigation of the concern's management.

Democrats Deny Willkie Assertion

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—The National Committee of Independent Voters cited Department of Labor index figures in replying to an assertion of Wendell Willkie that New Englanders were faring badly under the present Administration.

The committee, headed by Mayor La Guardia, issued a statement saying:

"Pay rolls in Massachusetts . . . rose from a monthly average of 46.4 in 1932, last year of the Hoover Administration, to 75.4 in July, 1940. Factory average weekly earnings soared from an index figure of 75 in 1932 to 101.1 in July of this year.

"A spurt also is shown in Federal Reserve Board figures for production in many industries closely associated with New England. . . . Wool manufacturing . . . went from a monthly average of 60 in 1932 to 100 in July, 1940. Shoe production rose from 70 to 99. . . . Cotton manufacturing rocketed from 75 to 116. Paper and paper products, which had fallen to 65 in 1932, reached 131 in June of this year."

New Haven Road Granted Review

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Trustees of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company were granted today a Supreme Court review of a decision holding that it must advance cash for payment of the Boston Terminal Company taxes and bond interest.

Payment was directed by the Federal Circuit Court at New York for the account of the Boston and Providence Railroad Corporation and the Old Colony Railroad Company. Both were formerly leased by the New Haven and now are operated under its direction.

Willkie Side-Steps Faked Photographs

Two incidents in the motorcade of Wendell L. Willkie through Massachusetts were mentioned today as evidence of a tendency away from the traditional sham and pretense of political campaigns.

In the first instance, a news photographer asked Mr. Willkie, when his car was halted on a country road near Lowell to pose purchasing fruit and vegetables from a farmer's wayside stand. Mr. Willkie waved the cameraman away. "I won't pose for any fake pictures," he said.

Later, a woman handed up a baby to the Willkie car. Mrs. Willkie hugged the child and handed it to her husband. The candidate merely patted its head. Afterward, he told a newsman, "I'm no baby kisser."

Cut Proposed In Billboards At Watertown

Billboards will practically disappear from the streets of Watertown, Mass., if the Town Meeting there tonight acts favorably on a petition to amend present billboard regulations so that any billboard larger than five by eight feet must be 300 feet back from the highway.

The proposed amendment applies to both business and nonbusiness districts, and parallels the extremely rigid regulations of the city of Milton which were recently upheld in a Supreme Court decision over the authority of the State Department of Public Works. In fact, the restriction has practically eliminated billboards from the business sections of Milton, since there are few opportunities in such districts for a 300-foot setback.

The meeting which will take place tonight at 7:30 at the Watertown Senior High School has come about as the result of a petition filed by G. Frederick Robinson proposing the further restrictions. This was signed by 253 of the 305 total membership of the Town Meeting.

Cargo of Scrap For Japan Loaded At Boston Pier

Loading of 3,200 tons of scrap iron and steel for Japan aboard the Greek freighter Olga E. Embiricos was nearly completed this afternoon, and the agents expect to apply to customs officials for clearance papers tomorrow, several hours ahead of the deadline which comes tomorrow at midnight, after which no more scrap iron will be allowed to leave this country for Japan.

The steamer is loading at Mystic Coal Pier and came here from Providence at which port 4,300 tons of scrap metal were put aboard. This cargo makes a total of 26,206 tons of scrap iron and steel to be shipped from Boston to Japan this year.

Twelve members of the crew of 30 were signed off while the vessel was in port here, and A. S. Liatis, Greek Consul at Boston, said today that replacements are already en route to Boston from New York.

Power Hearing Postponed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Officials of the Security and Exchange Commission announced today they had postponed a hearing to determine whether the Northern New England Company and the New England Public Service Company, Augusta, Maine, should be required to simplify their corporate structures. The hearing was put off until Nov. 7 at the request of the companies, the SEC said.

U. S. Buys 10,000 Acres Of N. E. Land for Army

Purchase of more than 10,000 New England acres to add to existing Army training centers was announced today by the Department of Agriculture.

The New England land is only part of a huge land-purchasing program with a 500,000-acre objective. Time and expense are expected to be saved by use of the Department of Agriculture's land-acquisition staff.

New England land purchased includes 5,700 acres near Fort Devens military reservation in Ayer, Mass.; and 4,451 acres on the Fort Ethan Allen Artillery range at Burlington, Vt.

Other purchases will be made for storage depots, antiaircraft training and firing centers.

A firing center, totaling 360,000 acres, has already been purchased near Hinesville, Ga., the Department announced. Approximately 10,700 acres in Calhoun County, Alabama, will be used as an ammunition depot.

Under the agreement with the War Department, the Department of Agriculture will spread its purchase over seven States.

NYA Rolls Jump to 14,000 Before Election Stirs Talk

With a 133 per cent increase in enrollment, National Youth Administration work rolls in Massachusetts today—three weeks before the Presidential election—were at an authorized record peak of 14,000.

The NYA increase almost equalled a similar swelling of Work Projects Administration lists, giving further prominence to the question whether work relief funds are being used to aid the campaign of the Democratic Party in its attempt to re-elect Mr. Roosevelt.

Specifically, the Federal Government allotted $965,380 to the Bay State for training 8,000 youths desiring experience in national defense industries.

Only Test

"The only test of eligibility," according to John L. Donovan, NYA administrator in Boston, "is whether the boy is in need of a job."

Average age of the young men paid by NYA is "20 to 22," he said. This, it was pointed out, is approximately the age of the new voters.

NYA officials, however, contended that the sole purpose of the increase was to prepare for an expected shortage in metal workers needed for national defense production. Reports from New England shipyards indicate that the bottom of the labor market will soon be reached, they said.

There is a difference of opinion, however. Ernest A. Johnson, Secretary of the Building and Construction Trades Council of Boston, said today that not only was there no demand for construction workers who are members of the Council, but that many young men trained in the State and WPA defense training courses had reported to him that they were unable to find employment.

Bear Out View

Reports from employers bear out this view, he said. Large industrial concerns have said they have no demand for workers except in highly skilled trades, such as diesinking and so forth, Mr. Johnson declared.

The NYA youths are given a short course in mechanical work allied to the national defense program, officials said today. The course is planned to give them a knowledge of lathes and less complicated machines, they said.

Only 6,000 young men are on NYA rolls at present, and the rolls have never exceeded 10,000, NYA headquarters in Boston reported. Another NYA official said 12,000 was the record. At any rate, the new appropriation, more than doubling the existing quota, is higher than both these figures.

NYA funds are used to help boys and girls between the ages of 17 and 25. Most of those aided by the new appropriation will be boys, Mr. Donovan said, pointing out that men fill the majority of national defense production labor.

Harvard's Brooks House Ends 40 Years Community Service

Forty years of service to the Boston community—service ranging from free legal aid to student tutoring of high school boys— are being completed by Harvard University's Phillips Brooks House this year.

Settlement work, lectures and entertainment, dental practice—these are a few of the channels through which Harvard students are serving underprivileged boys and girls, men and women of Boston and Cambridge.

Founded in 1900 by a small group of socially-minded undergraduates, Brooks House has had one purpose in its 40 years of existence: to "afford Harvard Students channels through which they may serve the community."

Last year students in the Harvard Dental School cared for more than 1,500 children, including boys from the Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation and the Charlestown Boys' Club. Working at night, after full days of study and laboratory work, the Harvard students gave—completely free of charge—the equivalent of 185 work days of 8 hours each.

Eighty-five boys from Boston high schools were given free tutoring in college subjects, helping several to enter a college, giving others a chance to learn a trade or profession. The News barely mentions this; it rejoices that this year more than 100 such boys will be tutored.

Brooks House sponsors, in all, 11 active committees. In addition to the Dental School and Undergraduate Faculty, there is a Speakers Committee which boasts that it has never received a request for a lecturer whom it could not provide; a Law School Committee which, among other things, furnishes competent lawyers for those who cannot afford the fee; a Social Service Committee which plans to send 200 volunteers to 37 settlement houses this year; and a Medical School Committee.

Other committees serve Harvard. There is, for example, a Foreign Students Committee to welcome boys from far off lands when they first arrive at Harvard. Financial backing for Harvard's International Club recently came from this committee of Brooks House.

This year a new vocational counselor has been made available to students seeking advice on their life work. He has already seen 62 such men, many of whom were primarily interested in the effect of the draft on their careers.

Army and Navy Jobs for N. E.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—The War Department announced award of the following contracts to New England companies:

Sulloway Hosiery Mills, Franklin, N. H., woolen socks, $13,810.60.

Cone Automatic Machine Company, Windsor, Vt., screw machines, $20,065.

Bridgeport Thermostat Company, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn., small arms material, $1,075.78.

New Haven Copper Company, Seymour, Conn., small arms material, $3,680.30.

Holo-Krome Screw Corporation, Hartford, Conn., small arms material, $1,215.27.

Whitlock Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn., water heaters, $1,115.

Henry L. Scott Company, Providence, R. I., rubber testers, $1,005.

Waterbury Farrell Foundry and Machine Company, Waterbury, Conn., identification stamping machines, $6,000.

Connecticut Tool and Engineering Company, Bridgeport, Conn., gauges, $1,506.

American Brass Company, Waterbury, Conn., ammunition components, $41,287.

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn., small arms material, $11,345.10.

Hadley Special Tool Company, inc., Boston, Mass., small arms material, $3,960.60.

Stevens Walden, Inc., Worcester, Mass., small arms material, $10,572.

Pratt and Whitney Division, Niles - Bement - Pond Company, Hartford, Conn., reaming machines, $25,402.

The following awards were announced by the Navy Department:

Brown and Sharpe Manufacturing Company, Providence, R. I., automatic screw machines, $74,695.51.

Collyer Insulated Wire Company, Pawtucket, R. I., copper wire, $75,415.

Monument Mills, Housatonic, bed spreads, $22,720.

The Service Caster and Truck Company of New England, Somerville, Mass., stacking or tiering machines, $9,098.

Delivery dates were not disclosed.

Federal Union Up for Debate

The Massachusetts Committee of the Federal Union, Inc., will hold a public meeting at the Charles Street Meeting House tonight. Frederick Winsor, Headmaster Emeritus of the Middlesex School, will preside and the meeting will be addressed by Edmund Taylor, internationally known news correspondent, who has recently returned from the war zone.

Mr. Taylor will discuss Federal Union, a plan being debated here and abroad for the organization of the democracies into a federal union of free peoples—like our American Union of 48 states. One Federal Government would manage international affairs, which nations fight about, such as armaments, currency, communications, tariffs, and migrations. It would administer lands now held as colonies in the interests of native races and not as the private property of any single country.

'Return Engagement' and 'New Pins and Needles' Opening Tonight

Murray Modick Ella Gerber
In "Bertha the Sewing-Machine Girl"

Harry Clark
As the Lord High Executioner

Sylvia Cahn

Bernie Gould
As "G-Man"

Various characters and episodes to be seen in "New Pins and Needles," opening this evening at the Plymouth.

Millie Weitz Dorothy Harrison
As Baby Snooks

Plays as They Come and Go

Two openings are scheduled for this evening. One is at the Plymouth, where "New Pins and Needles" begins a fortnight's engagement. The other is at the Copley, where "Return Engagement" makes its debut as the second venture of this new producing organization.

Three shows are continuing. "Life with Father" is beginning a third prosperous week at the Civic Repertory. Ethel Merman and "Panama Hattie" are starting a second week at the Shubert. At the Wilbur, Gladys George and "Lady in Waiting" begin this evening the second half of a fortnight's engagement.

The performance this evening of "New Pins and Needles," the International Ladies Garment Workers Union revue, is for the benefit of the Massachusetts Civil Liberties Committee. The show, it seems, contains only one number—"Sunday in the Park"—from the earlier edition, which visited here in 1938. The present version can lay claim to a considerable run in its own right, for it opened at the Windsor Theater in New York on Nov. 27, 1939. The first "Pins and Needles" opened on Nov. 27, 1937. The two consequently have a combined run of 1,105 performances on Broadway. The longest previous run for a musical was made by "Irene" with 670 performances.

Music and lyrics are by Harold J. Rome, and sketches were written by Joseph Schrank. Direction is by Robert H. Gordon, and design by S. Syrjala. The New York cast of garment workers will be seen here. Among them are Harry Clark, Millie Weitz, Berni Gould, Ella Gerber, and Dorothy Harrison.

★ ★ ★

Lawrence Riley Comedy

"Return Engagement" will have Bert Lytell, Mady Christians, Audrey Christie, and Leona Powers in the leading roles. The play is the work of Lawrence Riley, who was also the author of "Personal Appearance." Rowland Leigh staged the production, and Johannes Larsen designed the setting. In the supporting cast are Hugh Cameron, Essex Dane, Augusta Dabney, Tom Coley, Caryl Smith, Bill Leicester, Warren Clarke, Alexander Nicoll, Ruth Lott, Pater Garey, and Diana de Brette.

★ ★ ★

Ruth Gordon at Copley

Ruth Gordon will be starred in "Here Today," comedy coming to the Copley on Oct. 28. The play, which is by George Oppenheimer, Hollywood scenarist, is described as "a comedy of bad manners." In the supporting cast will be King Calder, Alden Hewitt, Ethel Wilson, John Seymour, Augusta Roland, Bert Whitley, and Mary Etta Canty. The production will be the third of the season at the Copley.

★ ★ ★

'White-Haired Boy'

Keenan Wynn has been chosen for the title role in "The White-Haired Boy," coming to the Plymouth in Boston for a week's engagement starting Oct. 28. Sanford Meisner, previously announced for the role, has withdrawn from the cast. Among the others in the company are Betty Garde, Philip Loeb, Joan Tetzel, Frances Reid, Edith Van Cleve, Ruth T. McDevitt, and Will Lee. Rehearsals have started in New York under the direction of George Abbott.

★ ★ ★

Helen Gleason for Musical

Helen Gleason, formerly of the Metropolitan Opera Company, has been signed for the leading role in "Night of Love," which comes to the Shubert on Oct. 28 for a fortnight's engagement. Among the others in the cast will be Marjorie Gainsworth, John Lodge, Marguerite Namara, Melissa Mason, Harrison Dowd, Robert Chisholm, and Noel Cravath.

★ ★ ★

'Boyd's Daughter' Closes

St. John Ervine's play, which was re-titled "Boyd's Daughter" for New York but which went under its original name of "Boyd's Shop" in Boston, closed its Broadway engagement Saturday evening after three performances.

News of the Screen

Cary Grant will make four more pictures for Columbia during the next two years as a result of the studio's taking up its option on Mr. Grant's services. First comes "Penny Serenade," with Irene Dunne co-starred, and directed by George Stevens. Two others already selected are "Royal Mail," a story of the postal system, and "There They Go Again," which sounds like a sequel to "His Girl Friday." Rosalind Russell is the feminine star. Mr. Grant's current picture is "The Howards of Virginia," co-starring Martha Scott.

★ ★ ★

Busby Berkeley is briefly in the East before returning to Hollywood to begin work on "Babes on Broadway," with Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. These young people head the cast of "Strike Up the Band."

★ ★ ★

After a Panama vacation and a short visit to New York, Eleanor Powell has returned to Hollywood and M-G-M. Her studio reported on separate occasions last week that Miss Powell's next role would be in "Feeling Like a Million" and "Ziegfeld Girl." Lana Turner, Judy Garland, Hedy Lamarr, and Tony Martin have already been assigned to roles in "Ziegfeld Girl." Robert Z. Leonard will direct.

★ ★ ★

Katherine De Mille and Michael Whalen have been engaged for principal roles in "Ellery Queen No. 1," first in a series of four pictures based on the Ellery Queen mystery stories. Ralph Bellamy and Charley Grapewin have been chosen to play Ellery Queen and Inspector Queen, respectively. Margaret Lindsay has the feminine lead, and James Burke plays Sergeant Velie.

★ ★ ★

The cameras have started rolling on "Come Live With Me," a comedy which co-stars James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. Ian Hunter and Verree Teasdale are featured. Clarence Brown is directing.

★ ★ ★

Humphrey Bogart and Sylvia Sidney play the leading roles in "Carnival," which has gone into production under Ray Enright's direction. Eddie Albert plays the comedy lead.

★ ★ ★

Having completed "High Sierra," starring Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino, Raoul Walsh has been assigned to direct "Strawberry Blonde." James Cagney and Ann Sheridan will be starred in "Strawberry Blonde," which once went under the title of "One Sunday Afternoon."

★ ★ ★

Under the auspices of President Roosevelt, Alexander Korda's "The Thief of Bagdad" will have its world premiere before the children of the Warm Springs Foundation, Warm Springs, Ga., today. Sabu, young East Indian star of the picture, and June Duprez are expected to make personal appearances at the premiere.

★ ★ ★

Preston Sturges has just cast three important roles in "Lady Eve," which is to star Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. When the new comedy goes into production this week, William Demarest, Eric Blore, and Robert Grieg will have leading parts.

Paul Green's "The Highland Call," a play about a noted Tory of the Revolutionary war period, will be performed from Oct. 14 through Nov. 2, as one of the features of the annual Scottish Highlander celebrations, at Fayetteville, N. C.

CBS Photo

Shirley Temple

To make one of her rare radio appearances, playing "The Littlest Rebel," Civil War story, in De Mille Radio Theater, tonight, WEEI, 9 p. m.

Films in Prospect

New films listed to open at the first-run houses later in the week include the following:

State and Orpheum—"The Westerner," with Gary Cooper, Walter Brennan, Fred Stone, and Lillian Bond; and "Glamour for sale," with Roger Pryor and Anita Louise, beginning Thursday.

Metropolitan—"Knute Rockne, All American," with Pat O'Brien; and "Calling All Husbands," with Ernest Truex and Lucile Fairbanks. Beginning Thursday.

Paramount and Fenway—"A Dispatch from Reuter's," with Edward G. Robinson and Edna Best; and "The Villain Still Pursued Her," with Anita Louise and Alan Mowbray.

D'Oyly Carte Players

A booking announcement from the D'Oyly Carte Gilbert and Sullivan opera company shows them currently spending three weeks in Manchester, England. The present roster of the company includes Margery Abbott, Marjorie Eyre, Ella Halman, Helen Roberts, Grahame Clifford, John Dean, Leslie Rands, Darrell Fancourt, Richard Walker, Sydney Granville and Ben Williams.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library—Exhibit of Presidential election campaigns of the U. S., including cartoons, badges and buttons. Through Oct. 19.

Children's Art Center—Water colors by Milland Sheets. Through Oct. 30.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Oils by Jessie Cheney Fairbanks. Through Oct. 25.

Doll & Richards, 139 Newbury Street—Water colors by Joseph C. Claghorn. Through Oct. 26.

Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street—Water colors by Mary Lord Fairbanks; paintings by Helen Macomber. Through Oct. 26.

Ross Galleries, 72 Huntington Avenue—Exhibition of paintings by Oscar A. Carlson, Charles A. Mahoney, and Brian Truelove. Through Oct. 26.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition by Winslow Homer. Through Nov. 2.

Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge—Open 9-5 daily except Sundays and holidays. Chiaroscure woodcuts, bequest of Horace M. Swope. Through Nov. 1.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Opening Oct. 1. Japanese Doll House; Seeds and Their Travels; Live Museum, featuring a 57-pound snapping turtle. Through October.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum — Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under 8 not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays. Sundays, 1 to 5. New accessions including portrait by Piero della Francesca. Special Galleries: Three centuries of American prints. Through Nov. 16.

Peabody Museum—Exhibition of recent excavations by members of the staff.

Ballet Russe Season Begins

The title "Poker Game" is the current translation of Stravinsky's "Jeu de Cartes," to be presented by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo in its gala première at the Fifty-first Street Theater, New York, this evening. Under the title "Card Party" the ballet had its world première in a Stravinsky evening given by the then American Ballet of the Metropolitan Opera, in the Spring of 1937. The choregraphy was and is by Balanchine; and the original costumes and décor by Irene Sharaff will be used.

"Poker Game" is described as "a ballet in three deals with a joker in each hand. The action provides many tableaux of poker hands, featuring the victorious straight flush in hearts." But it is not necessary to understand the game to enjoy the ballet.

The second novelty of the opening program will be "Vienna—1814," its theme a victory ball given by Prince Metternich to celebrate the defeat of Napoleon. For the score, music of Carl Maria von Weber will be used. The décor by Stewart Chaney is in Austrian baroque with Empire costumes. The divertissements bring out Tyrolean, Polish, Russian, Sicilian, French, and Chinese dances in national dress. Massine is the choregrapher.

★ ★ ★

"Rouge et Noir," Massine's fifth symphonic ballet, to Shostakovitch's First Symphony, with costumes and setting by Henri Matisse (new last season) will close this program, which will be repeated on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings—the latter occasion, a benefit for the Palestine Orchestra Fund, substituting "Galté Parisienne" for "Rouge et Noir."

The major novelty of the season, Massine's "The New Yorker," will have its world première on Friday evening, Oct. 18. This is described as a modern American ballet, based on music of George Gershwin and drawings which have appeared in The New Yorker Magazine during the past decade. The libretto is by Rea Irvin, art editor of that magazine, and the scenery and costumes are after designs suggested by him. Characters made famous by Peter Arno, Helen Hokinson, William Steig, and many others, will appear. The Gershwin music is drawn from his Cuban Overture, Second Rhapsody, Piano Concerto, Three Preludes, and a number of his popular songs—"I Got Rhythm," "Somebody Loves Me," "The Man I Love," "Swanee," and others.

Marie-Jeanne, who danced the leading role of "Serenade," when it was produced by the former American Ballet a few years ago, will appear in that ballet as guest artist for two performances, the first of which falls on Thursday evening. "Serenade" is an abstract ballet, using movement in counterpoint, according to the announcement, the symphonic themes integrating and flowing against one another. It has been staged by Balanchine, to Tchaikovsky's Serenade for Strings. The costumes are by Jean Lurçat, and the scenery by Gaston Longchamps.

★ ★ ★

On Thursday evening also, a two-act revival of Tchaikovsky's "The Nutcracker" ("Casse-Noisette"), with scenery and costumes after Alexandre Benois, restaged by Alexandra Fedorova, will be given its first performance in the United States by this company.

Among the principal artists appearing during the three-weeks season beginning on Monday evening, are: Leonide Massine, Alexandra Danilova, Alicia Markova, Mia Slavenska, Nathalie Krassovska, Igor Youskevitch, Frederic Franklin, André Eglevsky, George Zorich, and Roland Guerard. Efrem Kurtz is the conductor; Franz Allers associate.

Performances will be given every evening, including Sundays, with matinées on Saturdays and Sundays. The revised program for the first week follows:

Mon. Oct. 14: Poker Game, Vienna 1814, Rouge et Noir.
Tues. Oct. 15: Poker Game, Vienna, 1814, Rouge et Noir.
Wed. Oct. 16: Poker Game, Vienna 1814, Galté Parisienne (Benefit Palestine Orchestra Fund.)
Thur., Oct. 17: Serenade, The Nutcracker, Capriccio Espagnol.
Fri. Oct. 18: Serenade, The New Yorker, Galté Parisienne.
Sat. Oct. 19 (mat.): Serenade, The New Yorker, Galté Parisienne.
Sat. Oct. 19 (eve.): Baiser de la Fee, Rouge et Noir, Vienna 1814.
Sun. Oct. 20 (mat.): Poker Game, Galté Parisienne, The Nutcracker.
Sun. Oct. 20 (eve.): Serenade, The New Yorker, Vienna 1814.

M. L.

People's Choral Union

The People's Choral Union, Stanley Hassell, conductor, will open its forty-fourth season, Sunday afternoon, Oct. 27, at 3:30, in Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music. Plans for the season include contemporary works and oratorio for radio and concert performances. Free class instruction in sight-singing will be available to members. Audition for membership will be held in Room 15, New England Conservatory of Music, from 7 to p. m., Friday, Oct. 18; Wednesday Oct. 23; and Friday, Oct. 25.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
CAROLE LOMBARD
CHARLES LAUGHTON
They Knew What They Wanted
CO-HIT JOHN BARRYMORE 'THE GREAT PROFILE'
"BRITAIN'S R.A.F." in MARCH OF TIME

WALTER DAMROSCH SAYS! "Thoroughly delightful."
THE Baker's Wife
Fine Arts • 30¢ TILL 1 P.M.
MASS. AVE.-NORWAY ST. DOORS OPEN 12:30

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
Held over — 2nd week
Mickey ROONEY ★ Judy GARLAND
"STRIKE UP THE BAND"
With Paul Whiteman and Orchestra
Also: "The Secret Seven"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
IN TECHNICOLOR
"DOWN ARGENTINE WAY"
Don Ameche—Betty Grable
Also Walter Pidgeon, "Sky Murder"

NEWTON, MASS.

PARAMOUNT THEATRE
NEW NO. 4180
Mon.-Tues.-Wed. POWELL AND LOY I Love You Again J. Lynn—G. Marshall Money and The Woman
Thurs.-Fri.-Sat. TAMIROFF—DON LEHEY The Great M Ginty SHIRLEY TEMPLE The Young People

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"An uproarious entertainment." N. Y. Times
ED WYNN In His New Musical
BOYS and GIRLS TOGETHER
The DeMARCOS Jane PICKENS Dave APOLLON
BROADHURST, 44th St. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40
Matinees WED. and SAT. at 2:40—$1.10 to $2.75

BOSTON (STAGE)

PLYMOUTH— OPENING TONIGHT AT 8:30!
AMERICA'S HIT MUSICAL REVUE
NEW COMPLETELY NEW SHOW
PINS & NEEDLES
Evgs. 55c-$2.75. Mats. Thurs. 55c-$1.65, Sat. 55c-$2.20

WILBUR—Tonight, 8:30 | LAST WEEK
BROCK PEMBERTON PRESENTS
GLADYS GEORGE
in "LADY IN WAITING"
By Margery Sharp
Based on her novel "The Nutmeg Tree"
with ALAN NAPIER
Directed by Antoinette Perry
Prices: Evgs., 55c to $2.75. Wed. and Sat. Mats. 55c to $2.20, tax incl.

CIVIC Repertory Theatre | Phone Com. 4420 | Evgs. 8:30 | Mats. 2:30
LIFE WITH FATHER
WITH
Dorothy GISH & Louis CALHERN
Evgs. $1, $2.50 Mats. Wed. & Sat. $1, $2 plus tax
SEATS ALSO AT FILENE'S AND JORDAN'S

SHUBERT TONIGHT, 8:30 Matinee Wednesday
E. G. DeSylva Presents
ETHEL MERMAN
PANAMA HATTIE
COLE PORTER SONGS
Prices: Evgs. $3.30 to $1.10. Wed. and Sat. Mats., 55c to $2.75. Tax Incl. Extra Mat. Thurs.

COPLEY OPENING TONIGHT AT 8:30!
Lawrence Riley's New Comedy
"RETURN ENGAGEMENT"
Bert Lytell Mady Christians
Audrey Christie Leona Powers
EVES.: 50c to $1.50
Wed. and Sat. Mats. 50c to $1.00 incl. tax

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

JOHN FORD'S Production of EUGENE O'NEILL'S
THE LONG VOYAGE HOME
UNITED ARTISTS
RIVOLI Broadway at 49th Street
Doors Open 9:30 A. M. MIDNIGHT SHOWS

Deanna DURBIN in 'SPRING PARADE'
★ PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW ★
ROXY 7th Avenue & 50th St.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," by Clarence Day, featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Copley—
"Return Engagement," by Lawrence Riley. Featuring Bert Lytell, Mady Christians, Audrey Christie and Leona Powers. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Lady in Waiting," starring Gladys George. Presented by Brock Pemberton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last week.)

Revues

Plymouth—
"Pins and Needles," complete new show. 8:30. Matinee Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Shubert—
"Panama Hattie," starring Ethel Merman. Presented by B. G. De Sylva. 8:30. Matinee Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Over the Moon" with Merle Oberon and Rex Harrison. 2, 5, 7:55. "Rhythm on the River," with Bing Crosby. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25.

Fenway—
"Wyoming," with Wallace Beery and Leo Carrillo. 1, 4, 7, 10. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Fine Arts—
"Raimu in "The Baker's Wife." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—
"They Knew What They Wanted," with Carole Lombard and Charles Laughton. 9:35 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:15. "The Great Profile," with John Barrymore. 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:45. "The March of Time." 12:35, 5:35, 6:45, 10.

Kenmore—
"New Moon," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 2:40, 6, 9:30. "Earthbound," Warner Baxter. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

Metropolitan—
"Down Argentine Way," with Don Ameche, Betty Grable and Carmen Miranda. 10, 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:30. "Sky Murder," with Walter Pidgeon. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

Modern—
"Brigham Young—Frontiersman" with Tyrone Power and Dean Jagger. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:25. "One Crowded Night," 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Strike Up the Band," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 8 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:45, 10. "The Secret Seven," with Florence Rice. 11:05 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:50.

Paramount—
"Wyoming," with Wallace Beery and Leo Carrillo. 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. "Dr. Kildare Goes Homes," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 10:50 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Diamond Frontier," with Victor McLaglen. 10:40 a. m., 1:40, 4:40, 7:45, 10:15. Stage Show: 12, 3, 6, 9:05.

Scollay—
"Brigham Young—Fontiersman," with Tyrone Power and Dean Jagger. 11:20 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9:20. "One Crowded Night," 10:05 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"Information Please." "Pete Smith Treats Your I. Q." "Lowell Thomas Travel—Alaska." "Vacation Time in Florida." "History of the Pony Express," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Strike Up the Band," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 9:50. "The Secret Seven," With Florence Rice. 2, 5:25, 8:45.

Telepix—
"Elsa Maxwell's Ride Into Society." "Information Please." "Hawaiian Rhythm." "Oddities," "Disney's Donald Duck." 30 minutes news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Fight for Life." 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:10. "Tip-off Girls." 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45.

Tremont—
"Robin Hood," with Laurence Olivier. "21 Days Together," with Vivien Leigh. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"Flowing Gold," with Pat O'Brien and John Garfield. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers and Ronald Colman. 2:45, 6:15, 9:45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Allston: "Enemy Agent," "D. Cromwell. "Girl From God's Country," S. Morris and J. Wyatt. 2 and 8.
Capitol: "The Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda. "Golden Fleecing." 2-11.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Carson and L. Olivier. "Tom Brown's School Days." 1-11.
Regent: "Ghost Breakers," Bob Hope and Paul Goddard. "Three Faces West." 2 and 8.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Hell Below," Robert Montgomery. "Girl in 313," Florence Rice. 1:45 and 8:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. "Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda. 1-11.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Captain Caution," Victor Mature, Louise Platt. 3:30, 6:45, 10. "Public Deb, No. 1," George Murphy. 2, 5:15, 8:20.
Brookline Village: "The Great McGinty," Brian Donley. 1:50, 4:40, 8:08. "Rhythm on the River," with Bing Crosby. 3:29, 6:38, 9:47.
Cleveland Circle: "Lucky Partners," Ronald Colman and Ginger Rogers. "Flowing Gold," Pat O'Brien, Frances Farmer and John Garfield.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Carolina Moon," Gene Autrey and June Storey. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante," Mickey Rooney. "Golden Gloves," Jean Cagney. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers and Ronald Colman. 2:55, 6:10, 9:25. "River's End," 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. "South to Karanga." 2 and 7:45.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. 3:20, 9:20. "Young People," Shirley Temple. 1:45, 7:45.
Dorchester: "He Stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas, Loretta Young. "Tomboy," J. Moran. 2 and 7.
Franklin Park: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. 3:15, 9:30. "Young People," Shirley Temple. 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3:07, 9:22. "Money and the Woman." 1:54, 8:09.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson. "South of Pago Pago," Jon Hall.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante," Mickey Rooney. 2:55, 7, 9:44. "Captain Is a Lady." 1:45, 8:34.
Park: "Golden Gloves," Robert Paige. "Scatterbrain," J. Canova. 1:30, 7:30.

HYDE PARK—Fairmont: "South of Pago Pago," Jon Hall and Victor McLaglen. 3:55, 9:55. "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson, L. Olivier. 1:53, 7:53.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "The Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda. "Comin' Round the Mountain," Bob Burns. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson and L. Olivier. 3:05, 8:50. "March of Time." 2:40, 8:25.

MALDEN—Granada: "Sporting Blood," Robert Young and Lewis Stone. 1:40, 4:55, 8:10. "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3, 6:15, 9:30.
Mystic: "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner and John Shelton. 2:15, 8:20. "River's End," Dennis Morgan and Victor Jory. 3:40, 7, 9:45.
Maplewood: "When the Dalton's Rode," Randolph Scott and Kay Francis. "Queen of the Mob." 1:45 and 7.
Orpheum: "Edison the Man," Spencer Tracy. "Wildcat Bus," Fay Wray. 1:45 and 7.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Money and the Woman," 1:45, 8. "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3:09, 9:24.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "My Son, My Son," Madeleine Carroll. "Mystery Sea Raiders." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "The Great McGinty," Brian Donlevy and Akim Tamiroff. "The Ramparts We Watch." 2 and 6:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "They Drive By Night," George Raft. "Ramparts We Watch." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. "One Crowded Night," Billie Seward.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "South of Pago Pago," Jon Hall and Victor McLaglen. "Boys From Syracuse," A. Jones and Martha Raye. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Money and the Woman." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "The Queen of the Yukon," Charles Bickford and Irene Rich.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Sporting Blood," Maureen O'Sullivan. "Sing, Dance, Plenty Hot," Johnny Downs.
Strand: "Captain Caution," Victor Mature and Louise Platt. "Blondie Has Servant Trouble," Penny Singleton.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Flowing Gold," Pat O'Brien and Joan Crawford. "Scatterbrain," Judy Canova. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Maryland," Walter Brennan and Fay Bainter. "You're Not So Tough," the Dead End Kids. 2 and 7:45.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson and L. Olivier. "Cross Country Romance." 2 and 6:30.
Davis Square: "My Favorite Wife," "Fugitive from Justice." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. "Passport to Alcatraz." 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. "Passport to Alcatraz." 2 and 7:30.
Broadway: "When the Daltons Rode," Randolph Scott. "Gambling on the High Seas." 1:30 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Sky Devils," Spencer Tracy. "Perfect Specimen," Errol Flynn and Joan Blondell. 1:45 and 8:15.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Ghost Breakers," Bob Hope. 4:20, 9:05. "Girls of the Road." 2:09, 7:54.
Princess: "My Love Came Back," Olivia de Havilland, Jeffry Lynn. 3:09, 8:54.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Golden Fleecing." Continuous 2-11.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "My Love Came Back," Olivia de Havilland and Jeffry Lynn. "Military Academy." 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Doctor Takes a Wife," "House of Seven Gables." 3 and 7:45.

WAVERLY—Strand: "Twenty Mule Team," Wallace Beery. "Bill of Divorcement." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "South of Pago Pago," Victor McLaglen and Jon Hall. "The Man I Married," Joan Bennett and Francis Lederer. 2:30 and 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "South of Pago Pago," Victor McLaglen and Jon Hall. "The Man I Married," Joan Bennett and Francis Lederer. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante," Mickey Rooney. 3:45, 6:30, 9:43. "The Biscuit Eater," Billy Lee. 2:15, 8:12.

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Maine's Little Red Schools Give Way to the School Bus

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 14 — How the little red schoolhouse is disappearing—not from the countryside for many still dot the landscape—but from their historic part in the educational system of Maine as well as other States is revealed by the perusal of a few statistics by the State Department of Education.

In 1915 there were 2,358 such one-room schoolhouses scattered throughout Maine. Ten years later the number had dropped to 1,653 and latest available statistics give the number as 1,382—a decline of 705 in the 10-year span and 976 to 1940.

In many instances the vacated schools still stand, occasionally one finds buildings that have been well preserved. Some have been sold. Often they are so situated that persons of imagination will remark they still could be transformed into lovely summer homes. But many are unpainted with leaky roofs, and perhaps with the bell still in the tiny belfry.

When one-room schoolhouses on the edge of a city are closed there inevitably in a protest from the parents of children who live in the neighborhood. The City of Auburn, whose school officials are firm for consolidation, has seen such protests translated into court action on one occasion but the schools usually have been closed and the parents reconciled.

School Bus, an Institution

The school bus, and there are few Maine towns and cities that don't have one to several, has done a lot to appease parents who dislike to see the closing of the neighborhood school. The bus, heated and supervised, whisks their children to modern, well equipped consolidated schools. The first week or two usually is hard but then the children themselves usually like it and then all is well.

At first there existed a sort of strained relation between the city bred and country bred pupils but as the practice of transporting the pupils to the larger schools increases, officials find the problem taking care of itself.

Statistics again show how consolidation has grown in Maine. In 1915 there were 1,323 schools to which students were transported. Ten years later there were 2,322 and up to 1940 there were 2,613, an increase since 1915 of 1,290 schools. But more striking than that figure is the number of pupils now transported to schools. In 1915 there were 8,353 conveyed pupils. Ten years later there were 21,870 and in 1939 the number reached 28,986.

Student Population Steady

Maine's school population, based on the school census of persons between the ages of 5 and 21, jumped from 225,892 in 1915 to 260,099 in 1935 but since that time has remained fairly constant. The 1939 figure showed a slight drop to 259,998. The actual school enrollment figures, however, show many not in school. The figure for 1935 was 179,801 and for 1939 it was 179,741.

The effect of consolidations is again shown in the number of schools based on the definition that a school is a unit for which a single register is kept. Though the school census shows an increase of about 32,000 pupils from 1915 to 1935 the number of schools increased only from 5,001 to 5,163 and in 1938 the number of schools dropped to 4,898 representing 105 less schools than in 1915. The number of high schools and academies had increased. The drop off was in the elementary schools of which there were 4,751 in 1915 and 4,570 in 1938. Again, the decline of the one-room school probably is the chief factor in the difference.

On the financial side, Maine public school property valued at $10,021,081 in 1915 was valued at $32,548,186 10 years later and in 1939 had reached a valuation of $35,579,261.

Uniting Art and the Christmas Card

J. D. Knap

'Wild Geese,' a Painting by J. D. Knap

One of special exhibition of original works of art by Jordan Marsh Company during this week. The collection includes examples of the work of foremost contemporary artists especially painted for use on Christmas cards as part of a movement sponsored by the American Artists Group to make art available to all.

Among the famous artists whose original paintings are on exhibition are Rockwell Kent, Dale Nichols, J. O'H. Cosgrave II, Adolf Dehn, J. D. Knap, F. Luis Mora, Lionel S. Reiss, Georges Schreiber, Rosella Hartman, Stow Wengenroth, Mildred Bryant Brooks, Roger Duvoisin, Kerr Eby, Witold Gordon, religious themes are paintings by F. Luis Mora, Hendrik Willem Van Loon, Josef Bakos, Prentiss Taylor, Lauren Ford, Mildred Bryant Brooks, Alexandre Hogue, Witold Gordon, C. B. Falls, Roger Duvoisin and Lester Gaba.

Rise Shown In Building In Bay State

A 21.2 per cent increase in Massachusetts building activities in the month of September, 1940, compared with the same period a year ago, was reported today by the State Department of Labor and Industries.

The aggregate value represented by building permits granted in September, 1940, in the 55 reporting municipalities was $4,500,102 compared to $3,777,692 in September of 1939.

However, the September figure showed a 4.8 per cent decrease from the August total of $4,809,737.

New residential building accounted for $2,285,025 of the September, 1940, total. The City of Boston led in new residential construction with permits for 52 dwellings costing $256,300 being granted. Newton was second with 28 residences costing $171,700 while Worcester was third with 39 dwellings with a total of $170,900.

The building figures for the first nine months of 1940 showed a 15.9 increase over the same period in 1939. The Januray through September building totaled $43,425,915 compared to $37,482,615 in 1939.

During the 1940 period residential construction increased a total of 61.7 per cent, jumping from $13,992,115 in the first nine months of 1939 to $23,082,503 in the corresponding period this year.

Nonresidential building from January through September, 1940, showed a 29.4 per cent decrease while work on additions, alterations and repairs showed a 3 per cent slump.

SHOPPING THE SHOPS

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The next time you find yourself in the mood, suppose you call Elizabeth Arden's salon at 24 Newbury Street for a bit of attention to your hair. Even a new hair-do! Because we practically guarantee that just a few minutes in there will brighten you up no end, what with their gold and white stripe décor, and all the perfectly lovely things on display.

Even one of their new Jewel Tone lipsticks in your purse would brighten things up, what with its emerald, ruby, sapphire and amythyst case, and "innards" that blend with those particular jewels. You match the lipsticks to your gowns of those tones, or your jewels; maybe both. Then there are a lot of lovely new evening bags all equipped with Arden compacts and so forth. Gold cloth, kid, and velvets. With accent on the pouch shapes this year. Day bags include such numbers as the one of tan alligator skin, which has another little purse right on the outside! The latter holds make-up goodies, and is of course no end handy and convenient. Then these's a compact with a top that's just full of huge sapphires, rubies, diamonds and so forth. Imitation, of course, but all very gay; they're all so obvious. A velvet hanky holds an attached puff right in the middle; you fill the puff full of powder and wrap it up in the hankie! Yummy little hair ribbons, in patriotic red, white and blue, are of stiffened ribbon. Clips, of course, and they're sold in sets of three, the idea being that some women use them on the front of a dress; three in a row. They make cunning lapel gadgets as well. Then, too, the salon shows some stunning negligees and hostess gowns; for example, an intriguing confection of Benedictine brown wool (with the "give" of jersey, but it isn't) with long sleeves, and a most imposing little train. For $59.50. So do allow yourself a little time to browse around and drink in all this luxury! Incidentally, you can get the Arden line at such shops as Slattery's, Chandler's, Jordan's, and Filene's.

Getting slip that fits right

You know there really isn't much sense in skipping around town buying yourself a long, lean, and lank frock . . . only to wear it later over a slip that's loose and ill-fitting. Because the entire effect is spoiled, for no well-fitting dress can hide the bunches that just naturally put in an appearance in the slip when you slink into the dress. The answer is up in the slip department at Slattery's, though. And for a matter of but $1.79, too. It's their slip that has an elastic "laton" back, which is a tricky little insert in the back that "gives" to fit you the way it should. You can have one that's as tailored as the other one is lacy . . . as far as styles go.

Should you be interested in Jeweltone dresses as well as make-up, then Filene's will be only too glad to show you their selection from the French shop up on the 6th floor. The true jewel tones are so lovely in these elegant fabrics.

Gloves banded with bits of fur

Visions we carried away with us from Jordan Marsh's Schiaparelli fashion show: Those gloves that were banded with wide plops of fur, with one glove equipped with a fox head. And the fox had bright blue glass eyes! The combination of black and nothing less than midnight blue, all at the same time. The lean look of her clothes. Cloisené enamel buttons of bright blue on a suit and a coat, with maps of European countries outlined on them. Those peek-a-boo shoes of patent leather and that shiny transparent material that has the look of celluloid. Unique no end, but you must have a good-looking foot, first!

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature

Boston Port Duties Show Heavy Jump

Post of Boston Business

With nearly seven times as much wool arriving at Boston last week as came in for the corresponding week a year ago, and with imports for consumption during the week ahead of last year by more than $500,000, the collection of duties by customs officials enriched the coffers of Uncle Sam by more than double the amount collected by customs officials a year ago.

This was disclosed today by figures prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs. The week brought several cargos of raw materials and other freight into port valued at $1,000,000 or more each, despite the upsetting of shipping schedules due to the war.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending Oct. 12, 1940	Year Ago
Imports for Consumption	$2,922,819	$2,336,458
Imports for warehouse	910,179	759,028
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	904,254	539,048
Duties collected	886,614	408,189
Wool Imports (pounds)	5,532,459	803,288
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Oct. 12	Year Ago
Wool Imports (pounds)	30,660,167	13,733,559
Duties collected	$8,269,794	$7,756,063

Smith College Stage Set For Davis Inauguration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 14 —The inauguration of Herbert Davis as President of Smith College will be held Oct. 17. The celebration marking the formal opening of Mr. Davis's career as fourth President of Smith College and successor to Dr. William Allan Neilson, President Emeritus, will be observed by the entire College.

Highlighting morning exercies, which will be preceded by an outdoor procession of faculty, trustees, and official guests from the library to John M. Greene Hall, will be the inauguration address by Mr. Davis. A native of Northamptonshire, England, and graduate of Oxford, Mr. Davis came to Smith College in July from Cornell University where he had been Goldwin Smith Professor of English Literature and Chairman of the Department of English. He has held appointments at the Universities of Leeds (England), Toronto, Cologne (Germany), and at the University of Chicago, where he taught in 1937-38 as Frederic Ives Carpenter Visiting Professor. From 1916-1919 he served with the artillery in France and Belgium returning afterward to Oxford to take his Master's degree.

Other speakers in the morning program will be Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, Edmund E. Day, President of Cornell University, Malcolm W. Wallace, Principal of University College, Toronto University, and Everett Kimball of the Smith Faculty. Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, member of the Board of Trustees, will officiate at the induction.

At a luncheon, with Dr. Neilson as master of ceremonies, the following will speak informally: Mrs. Sidney A. Cook of New Brunswick, N. J. President of the Smith College Alumnae Association; Miss Jean Mitchell, President of the Smith College Student Government Association; Dr. Ada Louise Comstock, President of Radcliffe College, member of the Board of Trustees at Smith College, and Dean Marjorie Hope Nicolson of Smith. At 1:30 p. m. brief radio talks will be delivered by Governor Saltonstall, Dr. Neilson, Mrs. Morrow, and President Davis.

Students at B. U. Ready to Register

Boston University will register about 500 students from 21 to 35, inclusive, for selective service on Wednesday, Daniel L. Marsh, University President, announced today.

Prof. John S. Perkins, Assistant to the President, has been sworn in as Chief Registrar for the University and will direct activities of the volunteer campus organization of faculty and office members.

Three stations will be established. One at the School of Law at Ashburton Place, another at the Soden Building at 84 Exeter Street, and a third in the College of Business Administration on Commonwealth Avenue. Classes will not be suspended.

Work Projects Administration workers who volunteer for work in registering men for selective service on Wednesday will be excused without loss of pay, Denis W. Delaney, State WPA Administrator, announced. The workers, however, must submit proof they worked at registration points, Mr. Delaney said.

Canada High on Hogs

OTTAWA—The total number of hogs on Canadian farms at June 1, 1940, was estimated at 5,882,000 the highest on record.

Salvation Army In Second Week Of Fund Drive

More than 200 leaders and group workers began a general collection campaign today as the Salvation Army's drive for $200,000 swung into its second week. Separate campaigns were also begun in Somerville and Cambridge.

In a plan to scatter information concerning the "Army's" work, Col. Edmund C. Hoffman, heading all Salvation Army work in New England, spoke at the Roxbury Presbyterian Church, yesterday. Home defense by the restoring of hope in the lives of men, women, and young people who have been buffeted about by the economic chaos of the time, was the keynote of the colonel's talk, as well as others who represented the Salvation Army during the Sunday program.

Damon E. Hall, general chairman of the Army's campaign in Greater Boston, announced that another Salvation Army Day in the churches will be arranged for next Sunday.

Note of Discord Is Heard At Big Democratic Rally

The Democratic "harmony" rally at Symphony Hall skirted close to disunity last night when Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston was sharply booed as he addressed the overflow audience after former Gov. James M. Curley attacked his appointment of Henry Parkman, Jr., now G. O. P Senatorial nominee, as Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston.

Mr. Curley, as Massachusetts Democratic National Committeeman, said he found "nothing savoring of honesty in the trade through which he became Boston Corporation Counsel. Any man who would dishonor his party for a measly job is unfit to hold office."

Mr. Parkman, in the 1937 mayoral campaign, supported Mr. Tobin against Mr. Curley, Malcolm E. Nichols and others, helping to bring about his election. Later he was appointed Corporation Counsel, a post from which he resigned to enter the United States Senate contest.

Although the booing was eventually drowned out by applause, it did hurt the harmony aspect of the rally.

No Direct Attack

The Mayor made no direct attack against Mr. Curley, but said: "There are many ways to assure Democratic success but I feel confident that the members of the party's ticket this year are able to take care of themselves."

The former Governor delivered an attack against Wendell L. Willkie, Republican Presidential nominee, who had just finished a tour of New England. Mr. Curley said that Mr. Willkie failed to discuss in New England any of the New Deal reforms, thus emphasizing "more than any Democrat could the necessity and importance of re-electing President Roosevelt."

He added that "no candidate has ever been more extravagant in his promises of the impossible than the Republican nominee, Mr. Willkie. He protests against expenditures made by President Roosevelt and announces glibly that it is his purpose to shorten working hours in industry, increase wages, and provide jobs for all of the unemployed of America. Increased wages and shorter hours can mean but one thing—increased taxes."

Senator David I. Wash (D) of Massachusetts, Paul A. Dever, Attorney General and Democratic nominee for Governor, and other members of the Democratic state and local tickets addressed the audience.

Senator Walsh, after predicting a Democratic victory on Nov. 5, said:

Against War

"I've been fighting against war. I've been opposing our country becoming involved in a foreign war. Others have other ways of opposing this, and I do not criticize them. But I have been opposing every step that I thought might get us into a foreign war. I intend to continue that fight. That's why I want to and will go back to the United States Senate."

He was vigorously applauded at that point and when he told of his efforts to provide for a two-ocean navy and asserted that the country needed a modern, mechanized, well-paid army of volunteers.

He predicted a Democratic national victory in every State, with the possible exception of Vermont.

Senator Walsh attacked Mr. Parkman, saying "before I get through with this campaign my Republican opponent will think he is attacking Henry Cabot Lodge (Republican Senator) instead of Walsh, because Lodge voted every way I voted on keeping out of war."

Mr. Parkman has criticized Senator Walsh as an "appeaser" because of his objection to "aid short of war" to Great Britain.

Food Stamp Plan Advances

City Council approval of two agreeemnts relating to the start here of the Federal Food Stamp plan was sought today by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

One agreement provides for the establishment by the First National Bank of Boston of a $175,000 revolving fund. This is to be operated without interest to facilitate distribution of sulplus commodities through the usual retailing channels. The City agrees to guarantee the bank against loss from irregularities and also agrees to bond all employees handling money.

The second agreement sets up terms for the administration of the plan by the Welfare Department.

Mayor Tobin said he is hopeful the plan may begin operation here before the end of the month.

Boston's Automobile 'Show' Again to Be 'Open House' Kind

For the second time in 36 years the Boston Automobile Show will not be staged in the Mechanics Building on Huntington Avenue but will again assume the form of "open house" beginning next Saturday in Commonwealth Avenue's automobile row.

The shift from Mechanics Building last year broke a tradition of 35 years, establishing a new standard of individualized exhibitions held by distributors in their own showrooms. Distributors agree that the "open house week" idea was so successful that it is worth another try this year.

With the exception of Sunday, Boston's open house will run a full week through the following Saturday, Oct. 26. During the last two days, the show will be running simultaneously with the National Show in New York.

Buyers Like Open House

Last year "open house" was called the "great experiment," although it follows closely the exhibition standards established through the years on Washington's Birthday when the dealers parade the models for the annual spring showings. Car buyers seem to like the idea of "open house" in contrast to the Huntington Avenue traffic and parking jams that have undoubtedly discouraged many motorists from attending the annual displays.

Along Commonwealth Avenue the parking spaces are plentiful and visitors can select the showrooms of the cars they want to see without having to pass through massed collections of cars in which they are not interested.

May Go Back to Old Plan

The changed location is not an "overnight idea." On the contrary, dealers have been thinking of the move for 10 years as traffic conditions along Huntington Avenue have become more and more intolerable. It is possible, although no one has said so officially, that the show might return to the Mechanics Building when the Huntington Avenue subway is completed and the thoroughfare itself turned into a boulevard.

In the cramped exhibition building under a single roof the show could hold just so many models. Buick, for instance, was able to display only one-quarter of its models. On Commonwealth Avenue, all the available models can be shown. Even though the show has become more individualized, the distributors still think in terms of a joint exhibit.

Hence the dealers do not like statements to the effect that because all models are not shown under a single roof, there will be no show this year. They have in effect, what is a bigger show with more conveniences for visitors.

Willkie Visit to Rhode Island Adds Zest to G. O. P. Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 14—With election less than a month away, the campaign went into full swing today with the visit here of Wendell L. Willkie having a telling effect. It is generally conceded by veteran politicians that the visit of the national G. O. P. presidential candidate gave the Republicans here new hope and has swelled attendance at their numerous rallies.

Where it was predicted after the conventions that J. Howard McGrath, Democratic candidate for Governor, would defeat Gov. William H. Vanderbilt by a three-to-one margin, the political discussion has so swung that reliable observers believe that the outcome will be as close as any in recent years.

The unusual feature of the campaign thus far has been the failure of the Democrats to use the much discussed "wire tapping" of the homes of Mayor Thomas P. McCoy and Attorney General Louis V. Jackvony to sway votes away from Governor Vandelbilt. The Governor admitted at a hearing in Washington that he paid a private detective agency to tap the wires.

However, the Democratic orators are seizing upon alleged mismanagement of State affairs for political oratory against the G. O. P.

Although James O. McManus, the G. O. P. candidate for United States Senator, has been extremely active, U. S. Senator Peter G. Gerry (D.) has made no move to start his campaign for re-election. Senator Gerry, a pronounced anti-New Dealer, is not expected to take the stump until the last week of the campaign and then his addresses will be few, it was learned from his headquarters.

The political spotlight is focused on John E. Fogarty, President of the Providence Bricklayers' Union, who was given the Democratic nomination for Congress from the Second District. Going into the Democratic convention as an unknown, with the backing of a small group of labor delegates, Mr. Fogarty obtained the nomination. Labor is directing his campaign for election and a special committee of the State Federation of the American Federation of Labor is raising money to finance his campaign.

In the First District the labor vote will play a major part but due to the fact that both Charles R. Risk, the G. O. P. nominee, and Aime J. Forand, the Democrat, are popular with the workers, the outcome here is also greatly in doubt. Since 1932 Mr. Forand has served one term and Mr. Risk two in Congress. Mr. Risk is a former mill worker and Mr. Forand is a former newspaper reporter.

Boston Italians In Annual March

A crowd estimated at 150,000 banked downtown streets yesterday to watch 10,000 marchers in colorful parade, as the Columbus Day celebration, occasion of joyous festivities among the Italo-American population, reached its climax.

The Italian section in the North End was gaily decorated. While paraders passed under arches of flags and bunting, watchers in the buildings along the route filled the air with confetti, applause and cheers in mingled Italian and English.

The parade was reviewed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, and included other prominent political figures.

Suburban Lecture Notice

Quincy, Monday, Oct. 14, 1940

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Frank Bell, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Quincy, in Quincy High School Auditorium, Coddington Street, 8 p. m.

"O-OH WHAT A BEAUTiful LAMP!"
NOW YOU CAN GET OVER ON THE BRIGHT SIDE OF LIFE
School days mean study nights. This is the time you should think about the lamps and bulbs you need to protect your children's sight with proper light.
Your nearest Edison Shop has a complete assortment of Mazda bulbs and the newest I. E. S. floor, table and decorative lamps.
NEED ANY LAMP BULBS? EYES ARE PRECIOUS—LIGHT IS CHEAP so come in today!
Better Light Better Sight
I. E. S. LAMP
Now Only
$4.95
ALL FOR ONLY 80¢
Get one of these handy HOME LIGHTING KITS —containing two 40 watt, three 60 watt and one 100 watt bulb —all for only 80¢.
Remember that the new Edison rates give thousands of customers an opportunity to use more electricity at no greater cost.
Better Light means Better Sight
It's Money in your Pocket
Protect your Eyes with Proper Light
Fill every empty socket!
Edison Shops
AND ELECTRICAL DEALERS
BOSTON Edison COMPANY

New England Teams Had Poor Week End—Tom Harmon Proved All-America Ability

Only Three Teams Triumph Over Outside Competition

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It remained for Boston College, Holy Cross, and Williams to maintain the prestige of New England football over the week end, as all the other Yankee teams meeting outside competition fell like chaff before the wind.

B. C. turned back a strong Temple threat, Holy Cross trounced Carnegie Tech in a rebound from the Louisiana State episode, and Williams turned back Buffalo, but beyond that New England had little to cheer about.

Three teams ventured outside the boundary line and all came back on the short end of the score. A riddled Boston University squad lost to Manhattan, Yale was swamped by Penn in its worst defeat in history, 50-7, while little Arnold of New Haven bowed to Wagner of New York City.

Here in New England Harvard lost as expected to Michigan and Tom Harmon, Dartmouth fell before Columbia, and Tuss McLaughry of Brown lost another decision to Andy Kerr of Colgate, while other losses included Middlebury to Union, St. Anselm's to Catholic University, and Coast Guard to Rensselaer.

Huskies Win

The biggest ray of light in an otherwise dull week end shone on Coach Jimmy Dunn and his Northeastern crew, which finally chalked up a victory after two barren seasons. The Huskies gained a 12-7 victory over Springfield, the pregame favorite.

The biggest disappointment, at least sentimentally, was Tufts, which dropped a 12-7 heartbreaker to Bates in the last two minutes when a blocked Bobcat field goal attempt was recovered by the Maine team in the Tufts end zone.

B. C. Still Leads

In regard to the local college teams, Boston College continues to lead the parade. Temple was its third straight victim with the score 33-20, and when this season is concluded the Owls may have the satisfaction of seeing themselves the only team able to manufacture three touchdowns over that rugged B. C. forward wall.

The Eagles' All-America prospects, Charlie O'Rourke and Gene Goodreault, both outdid themselves Saturday, with Charlie a triple threat worthy of the name and Gene a standout on the defense. O'Rourke scored one touchdown himself, passed to two others, punted magnificently, and ran the team brilliantly. Goodreault as usual was the fifth man in the opposing team's backfield, making the afternoon miserable for the Temple passers. In addition, he came into his own as a pass receiver.

Dias Scores

But though the Eagles grabbed the larger headlines, the Huskies of Northeastern deserve plenty of credit for their victory. Largely a sophomore team that could travel all over the field except across the last white line, Northeastern finally made the grade at Springfield, with Joe Dias making both scores.

It was unfortunate that a "break" decided the game for Bates against Tufts, but a glance at the statistics would indicate that the Bobcats really deserved the victory. They made 10 more first downs than the Jumbos, outrushed them 188 yards to 66, and gained more via aerials, but had to wait until the final seconds of the game to win.

Harrison Brilliant

Art Harrison continued to play brilliantly for the Medford eleven, tossing a 15-yard pass to Bob Rutter for its only score and continually outkicking the Bobcat punters, but lack of reserves was costly. Coach Lew Manly himself called the turn last week when he declared that the loss of Murray Kenney at center made him feel he had no right to concede Tufts a victory over Bates.

Boston University found itself outclassed against Manhattan at the Polo Grounds Friday night, bowing 20-6. The Terriers' lone tally came when Dave Gold intercepted a Jasper pass in the final period and ran 78 yards to the Manhattan 17, from which Morris passed to Burnell in the end zone. Another injury was added to Coach Pat Hanley's already long list when Al Clark, B. U. back, was found to have hurt his shoulder. Clark may be out for the season.

* * *

Boston College will continue its quest for national prominence against Idaho at Fenway Park Saturday . . . The Vandals lost to Gonzaga 25-0 Saturday . . . Army comes here to play Harvard in the Stadium, and although the Cadet Corps will be on hand it will take more than their snap and color to liven up the game . . . Boston University greets Cincinnati at Nickerson Field, and hopes to repeat its 13-6 victory of last year . . . Tufts goes down to Brown, Dartmouth plays in the Yale Bowl, and Holy Cross will mix it up with New York University.

* * *

Games for the Little Three find Amherst host to Rochester, Williams traveling to Bowdoin, and Wesleyan playing at Haverford. . . Williams beat Niagara, Amherst beat Bowdoin, and Wesleyan lost to Connecticut Saturday . . . Games for the Maine colleges find Bates at Northeastern, Middlebury at Colby, and Connecticut at Maine.

Indians Need Speed to Get Improvement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 14—Although the headlines carried galloping Paul Governali's 75-yard runback of a punt on the sixth play of the game as the sparkling influence to Columbia's 20-6 setback of Dartmouth Saturday, the overall story of the Indians' second straight loss is the lack of inspirational teamwork and speed by this present edition of Coach Earl Blaik.

And unless Dartmouth can uncover this much needed "life" the Indians definitely will be still searching for that forecasted "upset major victory" at the completion of their schedule.

Favored in Bowl

True, next Saturday should find Dartmouth entering Yale's Bowl a favorite, while the following week a triumph over Harvard in Boston should also be expected with the traditional lift which Dartmouth teams bring into the Stadium.

The mere fact that weak Yale and Harvard loom ahead might pull this potentially strong Blaik aggregation out of their lethargic doldrums and into Big Green qualifications, so that "upset prediction" on the part of Head Coach Blaik himself might materialize.

Columbia Speedy

Though criticism might be levied upon Dartmouth's apparent lackadaisical play last Saturday and thus appear to lessen Columbia's triumph and Governali's brilliant sideline sprint, the charges of perennial coach Lou Little should be acknowledged as a cause for this effect.

The Lions struck hard, fast and true in the opening minutes of the game. The sophomore Governali, who shows promise of gaining a future niche in Columbia's backfield Hall of Fame, inserted the factor that disturbed Dartmouth's defense all afternoon.

Coach Little's nationally recognized deception operated in best fashion Saturday with fast, high-stepping backs running hard behind extremely speedy interference. The difference in team play here was apparent for Dartmouth's backs were running up the backs of their path-clearers, and it must be added that these same Dartmouth backs are indeed slow.

Indians Slow

Columbia's virtually eight-man line which found its fullback and center jumping into the line on running plays made the Indian ball carriers even slower, and the visitor's halfbacks would come up to make the tackle if the line and their backers-up failed.

Poor quarterbacking might be blamed for Dartmouth's inability to show offensive punch. Instead of opening up this eight-man-line Columbia defense with occasional aerial heaves, the Indians doggedly attempted to buck the proverbial stone wall in the first three periods. Only in the last stanza did Dartmouth begin to pass, and those passes which a week ago carried the Indians to a sterling and fighting though losing finish against Franklin and Marshall once again almost sparked an Indian comeback.

Passes Click

Even with Columbia dropping its defense back for these obvious passes of Dale Bartholomew, Ray Hall, and Johnny Krol, Indian ends and backs were open and in four pass plays Johnny Kelley scored to make the score 14-6 in favor of Columbia.

But Columbia's first stringers waltzed up the field by five and six-yard gulps and in 11 attempts scored.

Although Big Green followers claim the Indians passing attack void, they do seem to pick up yardage through the air. The passes are accurate and the completions, at least Saturday, sometimes spectacular. But Dartmouth, as usual, likes to overpower its opponents with its Pittsburgh strong-arm type of offense. However, without line holes and spark, without fast hard-plunging backs, the Indians are destined for a troublesome season.

Let's Forget About Cornell

Wide World

WEST POINT—Bill Gillis, captain of the United States Military Academy, and Capt. William H. Wood, coach, talk over plans for the game at Boston with Harvard this Saturday. Army must recover from its worst football defeat in history last Saturday when beaten by Cornell 45-0.

Fourteen Eastern Gridiron Elevens Are Still Undefeated

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—There are at least 14 of the better-known football powers in the East that are still undefeated and untied, but the two that everyone is talking about today are Penn and Cornell.

In two games these teams have overwhelmed creditable rivals by breath-taking scores and are in a position to grasp not only Ivy League, but national honors.

Cornell's Big Red figured to be strong, yet their strength has surprised their most ardent admirers. They have piled up 79 points without being scored upon in two games and the 45-0 bite they put on Army Saturday was the worst in the Cadets' history.

Penn Power Amazes

Pennsylvania's power has proved even more amazing, good for 101 points in two games and a 50-7 conquest of Yale the last time out for the soundest thrashing ever handed the Elis. Some critics have kidded George Munger, the excitable young coach of the Red and Blue, who wears his football togs during a game and has other eccentric ideas, but obviously the fellow has something.

For one thing he has a tough schedule, but so does Cornell and the mastery of the East may not be decided until the two teams collide in their final outing of the season November 23.

In the meantime plenty of other candidates for the eastern championship will be clamoring to make themselves heard.

Georgetown's Hoyas, who haven't been beaten and have been tied only once since 1937, are riding the crest of a three-game winning streak this fall and have scored 106 points to 12 for their foes, although the 26-12 decision over little Waynesburg last Friday night added no especial lustre to their record.

Undefeated and Untied

Boston College, Navy, Lafayette, Franklin and Marshall, and George Washington all are undefeated and untied in three games while Villanova, Fordham, Duquesne, Rutgers, Columbia and Penn State have won their only two starts.

Form was followed so closely in Saturday's sprees that there was little chance of getting a new line on most of these.

Navy was one of the exceptions, showing itself to be more potent than expected by pouncing on Princeton, 12-6. The Fordham Rams proved their right for consideration by bowling over Tulane, 20-7, in an intersectional fracas. Columbia showed up Dartmouth as one of the year's weaklings with a 20-6 shellacking. Penn State nudged past West Virginia, 17-13. Manhattan trounced Boston University 20-6.

Rutgers, the only unscored upon eastern leader except Cornell, larruped Lehigh, 34-0. Villanova exhibited a well-rounded team in flogging Florida, 28-0. Boston College disposed of Temple with less trouble than the 33-20 score indicates. Franklin and Marshall erased the "fluke" from its upset of Dartmouth by belting the University of Richmond Spiders 21-0, Lafayette mauled Muhlenberg 26-7 and George Washington trimmed Washington and Lee 20-14.

Teams Came Back

Among the once-beaten elevens, Syracuse, Colgate, Holy Cross, and perhaps others deserve a longer look.

Colgate bounced back from a thumping by Cornell to hand Brown its first defeat 20-3. Syracuse rallied from a lacing by Northwestern to crush New York University 47-13 and Holy Cross recovered from a beating by Louisiana State to whitewash Carnegie Tech, 18-0.

The only tie out of all the games played by leading eastern temas to date involved Pitt Saturday against Southern Methodist, 7-7.

This week the topnotchers will be thrown against possibly sterner tests, some of them intersectional.

Penn takes on Princeton and Cornell clashes with Syracuse in a pair of games that don't appear runaways, whatever else they may turn out to be.

Natural rivalries also bring together Penn State and Lehigh, Fordham and Pittsburgh, Harvard and Army, Yale and Dartmouth, and NYU and Holy Cross. The intersectional slate includes Columbia-Georgia, Colgate-Duke, Duquesne - Mississippi, Navy - Drake, Carnegie-Notre Dame, Boston College-Idaho, George Washington-Kentucky, and Villanova-Baylor.

Harvard-Army Ticket Slash

The steel stands sections of the Harvard Stadium have been reduced in price from $3.30 to $1.65 for the Harvard-Army game this Saturday. Announcement came from Harvard this morning.

Harvard Defense Only Hope At Present on Grid Program

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston football fans had a good view of Mr. Tom Harmon, the great Michigan backfield star, but Harvard hasn't seen him yet. He left no doubt around this section regarding his All-America ability. He personally led the Michigan eleven to its 26-0 triumph, Saturday, and scored 20 of the 26 points to bring his scoring total for the season to 69 in three games.

The Michigan offense is built entirely around him. He carries, passes, threatens, punts, kicks off, and boots the after-touchdown points. As a sideline to all that, he does a fair job of blocking. Without him Michigan looked like little more than an average football team.

Capt. Forrest Evashevski, the blocking back, proved his worth bowling over Harvard defenders, as a pass receiver, and was surprisingly agile on down the field punts. He is a great football player in his own right, but Harmon continued to roll up yardage even with Evashevski on the sidelines.

The Crimson was thoroughly outclassed by the visitors, but the reverse could have been a possibility had Harmon switched to a Harvard uniform. He had speed, change of pace, and was remarkable cutting back and eluding tacklers. Harvard probably will not face a better individual back all season, although they will see a number of good backs when they go to Philadelphia to meet Penn.

Difficult to Explain

It is difficult to explain but Harvard is a better football team than Saturday's performance would reveal. Offensively the team is much too slow for major competition. And the Michigan team, with good ends and Evashevski and Ingalls backing up the line is strong. Even then Harvard might have made more ground with more speed, fewer mistakes, and better punting.

The Crimsons faltered rather badly on a couple of occasions, one a rolling punt near their own goal line and again when they intercepted a Michigan pass on their own three-yard line and fourth down for Michigan. In both instances they took the ball in play within their own five-yard line.

Punting Way Off

Then again their efforts to keep the ball away from Harmon were weak. The punters attempted to kick out of bounds, but partly due to bad ball handling and haste to get down the field, the kickers were hurried and lost plenty of yardage, and the game average was only 24 yards. The protection of both passer and kicker was faulty.

Mr. Harmon did not get away for any really long runs. He seldom got the ball from punt or kickoff to get underway and his touchdown runs, while beautiful to watch, were not long ones. Sometimes tacklers had pretty good shots at him and he would elude them, but for the most part the Harvard tackling was an improvement over some recent seasons.

Backs Need Speed

The Harvard scouts brought a good report on Michigan plays and formations and the Crimson offered a defense that might have proved troublesome had it not been for the individual ability of Harmon. Having scored early and finding no threat in the Harvard offense enabled the Wolverines to keep their attack under cover except for a few standard plays.

The immediate future for Harvard looks rather dark unless the coaches elect to continue stressing defensive football. On offense the Crimson cannot hope to progress very far without speed and speed is something a back has or has not—he cannot be taught much in that respect.

Hall Wins Three Tennis Finals

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 14 (AP)—J. Gilbert Hall, of New York, singles champion of the annual Hot Springs tennis tournament, played on the winning men's and mixed doubles teams in the finals of these events yesterday.

He was paired with Fred Bags, also of New York, in winning the doubles honors from Alex Guerry of Chapel Hill, N. C., and Ed Herndon, New York, by 4—6, 6—0, 6—3, 1—6, 6—3.

Hall and Mrs. Watson Armour of Chicago captured the mixed doubles from Sylvia Henrotin of New York and Rowland Evans of Philadelphia. Mrs. Dorothy Andrus and Sylvia Henrotin defeated Virginia Ellis and Mrs. Philip Theopold of Boston in the women's doubles finals, 6—3, 6—4.

Hall defeated Guerry Saturday in straight sets to win the annual fall tennis tournament here for the seventh time. The scores were 6—2, 6—1, 6—3.

A great court tactician, Hall played superbly to halt the game rallies of his opponent.

Katharine Winthrop, of Boston, had no difficulty in vanquishing her opponent, Mme. Henrotin, 6—1, 6—2 to take the women's title.

Heinicke Is Victor

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 14 (AP)—John Heinicke of Baltimore won the 16th annual running of the Port Chester national marathon here Saturday. His time for the 26-miles was 2:45.37. Other leaders and their times included:

Gerald Cote, Quebec, Canada, 2:52.13; John Semple, Boston, 2:55.40; Italo Medeiro, Medford, Mass., 3:04.40; John Anderson, Rosedale, Mass., 3:09.19; George P. Dickson, Boston, 3:12.34.

Panthers Triumph

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 14 (AP)—The Paterson Panthers kept their American Professional title hopes alive by defeating the Providence Steam Rollers, 13 to 0, in a bruising battle here yesterday.

Dixie League Pro Football

At Richmond, Va.: Norfolk Shamrocks 2, Richmond Arrows 27.
At Portsmouth, Va.: Portsmouth Cubs 14, Roanoke Travelers 7.
At Newport News, Va.: Newport News Builders 13, Washington Presidents 7.

American Hockey League

The American Hockey League (in previous years known as the International - American but changed at a recent meeting of the board of governors) swings into what promises to be one of the best hockey campaigns in history on the night of Wednesday, Oct. 30. The schedule, opening earlier than usual this year, will conclude on Sunday, March 16, 1941.

There are nine teams in the loop, the same number as last year, but among the missing is the Syracuse team. Buffalo, with a new magnificent hockey plant, has taken over the Syracuse franchise.

In past years the teams in the western division of the league—Hershey, Indianapolis, Pittsburgh, Buffalo (Syracuse), and Clevland—played two more games than their eastern rivals and there was a point adjustment at the end of the season. This will be changed in the curernt campaign through the medium of a round robin in the eastern sector. The round robin schedule calls for Springfield at New Haven, New Haven at Philadelphia, Philadelphia at Providence, and Providence at Springfield.

All of the Canadian players in the league have completed their tour of duty with the Canadian militia forces and there will not be any absentees on that score. The army training has made them that much closer to physical form for the strenuous season ahead.

Hershey and Springfield teams are already in training and all of the teams will be working out by next Monday.

Opening dates on the schedule are: Oct. 30—Hershey at Cleveland; Springfield at Philadelphia; Providence at New Haven. Nov. 2—Indianapolis at Cleveland; Hershey at Pittsburgh. Nov. 3—Cleveland at Buffalo.

Eastern Scorers

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—Records of the leading Eastern college individual football scorers including Saturday's games:

	POS	G	TD	PAT	FG	TP
Pielich, W. Liberty	HB	3	8	0	0	48
Hart, Bethany	FB	3	4	7	0	31
Willson, W. Liberty	HB	3	5	0	0	30
Reagan, Penn	HB	2	5	0	0	30
Rosato Villanova	FB	2	5	0	0	30
Harrison, Tufts	HB	2	5	0	0	30
Weist, Millersville	HB	3	5	0	0	30
Domina, Norwich	HB	4	4	3	0	27
Tomasic, Temple	HB	3	4	2	0	26
Mirabito, Syracuse	FB	3	4	1	0	25
Zirinsky, Lafayette	FB	3	2	4	0	25
Darby New River	HB	3	4	1	0	25
Wolfe, Dartmouth	HB	2	4	0	0	24
Mazur, Manhattan	HB	3	4	0	0	24
Fedora, G. Washn.	HB	3	4	0	0	24
Mazniekl, Bos. Col	HB	3	3	6	0	24
Liebel, Norwich	E	4	3	3	3	24
Enstice, Union	FB	2	4	0	0	24
Blood, Amherst	HB	3	4	0	0	24
Heaton, Susquehanna	E	3	3	6	0	24
Kishlewski, Mansfield	HB	2	4	0	0	24
Hunt, Marshall	HB	4	4	0	0	24
Kuhl, Marshall	HB	4	4	0	0	24
Buzzigoni, Bates	FB	3	3	2	0	20
Amussen, Haverford	HB	2	3	2	0	20
Burton, Wagner	QB	2	3	2	0	20
Kearns, E. Stroudsburg	QB	3	3	2	0	20
Keaney, Rhode Island	QB	4	1	7	2	19
Grega, Juniata	QB	3	3	1	0	19
Johnson, Alfred	HB	3	3	1	0	19
Vaughan, N. River	HB	3	3	1	0	19

Canadian Football

(By The Canadian Press)

Interprovincial Union

	P	W	L	F	A	Pts
Ottawa	2	2	0	40	1	4
Toronto	2	2	0	26	13	4
Montreal	2	0	2	8	28	0
Hamilton	2	0	2	6	38	0

Results Oct. 12

Hamilton 5, Toronto 17.
Montreal 0, Ottawa 19.

Ontario Union

	P	W	L	F	A	Pts
Sarnia	2	2	0	3	9	4
Toronto	1	1	0	20	0	2
Camp Borden	1	0	1	3	21	0
Hamilton	2	0	2	6	32	0

Results Oct. 12

Sarnia 12, Hamilton 6.

College Soccer

Results Oct. 12
Harvard 4, Williams 3.
Mass. State 2, Connecticut 2.
Yale 1, Wesleyan 1.

Pan-American Constitution

The special committee recently appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the Pan-American Games Association of the United States has completed its tasks, it was announced by Judge John J. Flaherty, Chairman of the Special Committee. This legislation will be mailed to every organization in the country that is eligible for membership so the representatives of these bodies can study it and be prepared to act on it at the organization meeting to be called soon in Washington, D. C.

It also has been sent to the State Department in Washington for its approval. When that is forthcoming, a meeting data will be set in the capitol at which the P. A. G. A. will come formally into being. It will have full control of American participation in all future Pan American Games, tentatively set for each even-numbered year between the regular Olympic Games. Hence 1942 would be the first available year.

Reports that have reached the United States from South America indicate that Argentina is very interested in conducting the first Pan American show. It will be modelled after the Olympic pattern and will have practically all of the Olympic events. It also will have some not on the regular Olympic program, basketball, polo, and baseball in particular.

At the Spring meeting called to discuss the idea and the advisability of Pan American Games, attended by representatives of all U. S. amateur sports governing bodies, all expressed approval of Pan American competition, particularly since it fits in so well with the United States "good-neighbor" and "good-will" policies. A sub-committee was appointed to draw up the constitution and by-laws. That work is finished and only the formal organization meeting is left.

Local Grid Records

Boston College

40—Centre 0
27—Tulane 7
33—Temple 20

Boston University

38—Norwich 7
15—Upsala 5
6—Manhattan 20

Harvard

13—Amherst 0
0—Michigan 26

Tufts

16—Bowdoin 0
38—Middlebury 6
7—Bates 12

Northeastern

0—Rhode Island State 10
0—Vermont 7
6—American International 12
12—Springfield 7

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 M. McBride, speaker	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Studio speaker	Western Serenade
3:15 Political talk	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sam Koki's Hawaiians	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News service	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"	El Paseo Troubadours	"Console Capers"
3:45 Decorating talk	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Mese and Music"	Speech School
4:00 "Portia Blake"	"Mother of Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	World's Fair Symphonic	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Band	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Network program	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin'	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Military Band	"Superman"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Hit Parade"
5:30 "Around the Hub"	Vocalist; organ	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	Sport program
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News Service	News; Music; Talk	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	"Sports Roundup"	Ruth Moss, interview	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather; Music	Political Program	News Service	Alpineers
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	Popular music	Political talk	"Fu Manchu"; sketch	News Service
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	**Burns and Allen; Artie**	"Inside of Sports"	"Lone Ranger"; sketch.	"Curtain Time"; drama
7:45 serial drama	**Shaw's Orchestra**	Voters' Committee	"Lone Ranger"; sketch.	and music
8:00 "Those We Love";	"I Love a Mystery";	**James Melton; Francia**	"Play Broadcast"; quiz	"Harper's Varieties"
8:15 dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	**White; orchestra**	program	Sophisticated Trio
8:30 Tom Howard, Geo.	"True or False"	**Margaret Speaks, so-**	Claude Wickard, talk	Sports Program
8:45 Shelton, war news	"Truth or Fiction"	**prano; symphonic orch.**	**Charles A. Lindbergh**	Studio program
9:00 **Theater: Shirley**	Political talk	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	**"Pages From the Classi-**
9:15 **Temple, Claude**	Swing music	program	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	**cal Album"**
9:30 **Rains in "The**	News; Mayor Tobin	"Show Boat"; vocalists;	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	**"Pages From the Classi-**
9:45 **Littlest Rebel"**	Musicale	Bob Strong's Orchestra	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	**cal Album"**
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Frontline Headliness"	Lullaby Lady; Conti-	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Tropical Moods," trans.	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
10:30 Jay Wesley, sports.	**U. S. Army Band**	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Dick Shelton's Orchestra	Davis & Schwegler Or.
10:45 News of the War	Allen Roth's Orchestra	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Dick Shelton's Orchestra	Studio program
11:00 News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Lew Diamond's Orch.	Sport program
11:15 News; Swing Club	Music Appreciation	Local news; Weather	"The Profit Trio"	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
11:30 Swing Club	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Swing Club	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Recording	Variety program	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Talk; vocal trio	"Alice and Adrian"	News Reporter	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 **News of Europe**	News reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Morning Toast"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Time-
8:30 "Lover's Lane"	News; "Morning Toast"	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	table"
8:45 WEEI Food Fair	"Shopping With Cosette"	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms; orchestra	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Edgar A. Guest	News; recordings	N. E. Town Hall Party	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 **American School of**	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 **the Air**	Food news	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"The Breakfast Club"	"Musical Roundup"	"Homes on the Land"	Radio Review
10:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Georgia Mae"	"This Small Town"	"N. E. Cunboard"	Farm and home news
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade"	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Melody Strings"	Herb Jeffries, songs
10:30 "Stepmother"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Hits and Encores	Church in the Wildwood	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Home Forum"	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Studio speaker
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	Sketch; music	"Road of Life"	Ruth Moss interview	"Studies in Swing"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum"; sketch	"Words and Music"	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Playhouse"; drama	News Service	Rhythm Revue, with
12:15 "A Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	popular orchestra
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; weather; tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; news;	"Meet Miss Julia"	"Italian Melodies"	**The Monitor News**
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	features; speakers	News Service	Frank Luther, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Woman in White"	Tony Wons, talk	Dramatic sketch	"The Happy Gang"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Right to Happiness"	Agriculture talk	Marjorie Mills, house-	Ohio School of the Air	Alex Thiede Conducts
1:45 "Road of Life"	Music; "Mobilizing	hold talk	Concert Orchestra	Jean Harper, songs
2:00 Dramatic sketch	America's Economic	Hymns of All Churches	News Service	"Melodie Moods"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	Strength"; talks	"Grimm's Daughter"	Local sport program	Song recital
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Weather report	"Valiant Lady"	School of the Air	"Broadway Bandwagon"
2:45 "My Son and I"	Studio interview	"Light of the World"	Local sport program	Five Star News
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Network program	"Sing Song Time"
3:15 "Don Artistic"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Network program	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service; music	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	George Duffy's Orch.	John Kiley, organist
3:45 Studio music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	George Duffy's Orch.	"Community Recreation"
4:00 "Portia Faces Life"	"Mother of Mine"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	Elinor Sherry, blues;	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	piano and orchestra	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	Radio Visits the Navy	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Talk; music	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Hit Parade"
5:30 "About Us"	Vocalist; organ	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	Sport reports
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; music; talk	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Republican talk	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather; draft talk	Democratic talk	News Service	"Alpineers"
6:45 **"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen"; drama	Democratic talk	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Five Star News
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Musico"; song guessing	Stanley Meehan, tenor	Concert Miniatures	"Hour of Music"
7:45 "Second Husband"	contest	"Confidentially Yours"	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	"Hour of Music"
8:00 "Court of Missing	Ben Bernie's Musical	Ray Bloch's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams, news	"Around the Town"
8:15 Heirs"; interviews,	Quiz; Carol Bruce	soloist; chorus	"Cats 'n' Jammers"	"Around the Town"
8:30 "First Nighter";	**"Information, Please"**;	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Ned Jordan, Secret	Local sport program
8:45 dramatic sketch	**questions and answers**	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Agent," drama	"About Today"; drama
9:00 "We, the People"	"Uncle Jim's Question	Frank Crumit and Julia	"Mystery Hall"; dra-	"Variety Hour"
9:15 "We, the People"	Bee"; quiz	Sanderson's quiz	matic sketch	"Variety Hour"
9:30 "Professor Quiz";	News; "Registration"	**"Fibber McGee and**	"Lauch 'n' Swing Club";	"Variety Hour"
9:45 questions; answers	Democratic speakers	**Molly"**; music	comedy; music	"Variety Hour"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	Democratic speakers	**Bob Hope; "Prof." Co-**	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News
10:15 **Democratic National**	Communist talk	**lonna; chorus; orch.**	News Service	Dance Parade
10:30 **Committee**	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	**Wendell L. Willkie**	Eddie Oliver's Orchestra	Bob Hardy's Orch
10:45 Weather; News	"Novatime"; music	**Wendell L. Willkie**	"Vagabond's Trail"	"Sophisticates"; music
11:00 "Master Works of	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Tony Cabot's Orchestra	Local sport program
11:15 Music"	Music Appreciation	Local news; Weather	Art Kassel's Orchestra	E. Breakfin's Orch.
11:30 "Swing Club"	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Gray Gordon's Orch	Duke Daley's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 "Swing Club"	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Gray Gordon's Orch	Duke Daley's Orchestra	Five Star News

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

3:30 WRUL 11.79mc
7:15 WRUL 6.04mc

For Tuesday, Oct. 15

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
3:30 WRUL 11.79mc
7:15 WRUL 6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
(11.73mc-25.

Progress Being Made Rapidly Sifting Out College Elevens for National Ranking

Schedule This Coming Week End Should Help Situation

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—By this time next week football fans should know a lot more about where their favorite teams belong in the national picture.

The first two Saturdays of October have helped a lot to sift out the weak ones, but there is a lot more to be done. Next Saturday's schedule should help to do the job. Still it's a good idea to remember that some of the teams that were whipped a week ago already have made notable comebacks and that they'll continue to do that right up to the end of the season.

Looking at things as they are now, the best prospects in various sections for the title awards appear to be these:

East: Cornell, Pennsylvania, Boston College, Georgetown and Villanova (with Fordham, Navy and Duquesne among the possibilities).

Midwest: Michigan, Northwestern, Minnesota and possibly Iowa in the Big Ten; Nebraska and Missouri in the Big Six, and, of course, Notre Dame.

South: Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama in the Southeastern Conference; Clemson and Duke in the southern and "independent" Virginia.

Southwest: Texas Aggies, Texas and Rice, although they're all tough.

Rocky Mountain Big Seven: Utah and Colorado with Denver a conference threat.

Pacific Coast: Stanford, Washington and Washington State with a good chance that Southern California may make a comeback.

A further survey of the situation by section reveals these pertinent facts:

East: Cornell's 45-0 victory over Army confirmed the experts' first impression that it's a team without a real weakness. The Big Red either has faced weak opposition or has played well enough to make it look weak. Next Saturday Cornell meets an old rival, Syracuse, which bounced back from a defeat by Northwestern to wallop New York University 47-13. Penn also gave an amazing performance in handing Yale its worst defeat, 50-7. Princeton, though downed 12-6 by Navy, should be strong enough this week to prove whether the Quakers really are good.

Fordham showed great promise in walloping Tulane 20-7 and Boston College followed form in whipping Temple 33-20; Villanova and Georgetown beat South Carolina and Waynesburg by impressive scores Friday.

This is "intersectional week" in the East and as a result few of the top teams come together although Fordham meets Pitt, which played a 7-7 tie with Southern Methodist. Other important sectional tussles are Yale-Dartmouth, Harvard-Army and N. Y. U.-Holy Cross.

Big Ten: Harvard was just a 26-0 breeze for Michigan and Tommy Harmon while Northwestern, with Bill deCorrevont playing a great game, conquered Ohio State 6-3. Iowa grabbed a place in the sun by beating Wisconsin 30-12. All three have tough conference assignments this week. Michigan plays Illinois, which gave the Wolverines their first setback a year ago and lost a 13-7 decision to Southern California last Saturday. Northwestern meets Wisconsin and Iowa takes on Indiana, a 13-7 loser to Nebraska. Ohio State has for a "comeback" rival Minnesota, which was idle last Saturday. Purdue, trounced 20-7 by Michigan State, is off this week.

Big Six: There's not an undefeated team in the loop, but Nebraska looks good on the strength of an even break against Big Ten opposition and Missouri was impressive in a 24-13 win over Kansas State engineered mainly by Paul Christman. Three conference games are listed Saturday: Nebraska vs. Kansas, 20-6 winner over Drake; Missouri vs. Iowa State, beaten 41-25 by Marquette, and Kansas State against Oklahoma, which lost a tough one to Texas, 19-16.

Among the midwestern independents, Notre Dame held its usual top spot with a 26-20 triumph over Georgia Tech but may find Carnegie a troublesome customer as it has before.

Southeastern Conference: Mississippi's twin scoring stars, Junie Hovious and Merle Hapes, led the Rebels to a 28-14 victory over Georgia that gave them the undisputed lead as the Mississippi State-Auburn and Vanderbilt-Kentucky games both ended in 7-7 ties. Since Mississippi plays Duquesne, Tennessee-Alabama is this week's big tussle. Both had breathers last Saturday and Alabama hasn't yet met a major opponent. Georgia Tech-Vanderbilt is the only other conference clash. Tulane encounters Rice, which walloped Louisiana State 23-0 last Saturday, while Florida and Sewanee play Southern Conference rivals, Maryland and Davidson.

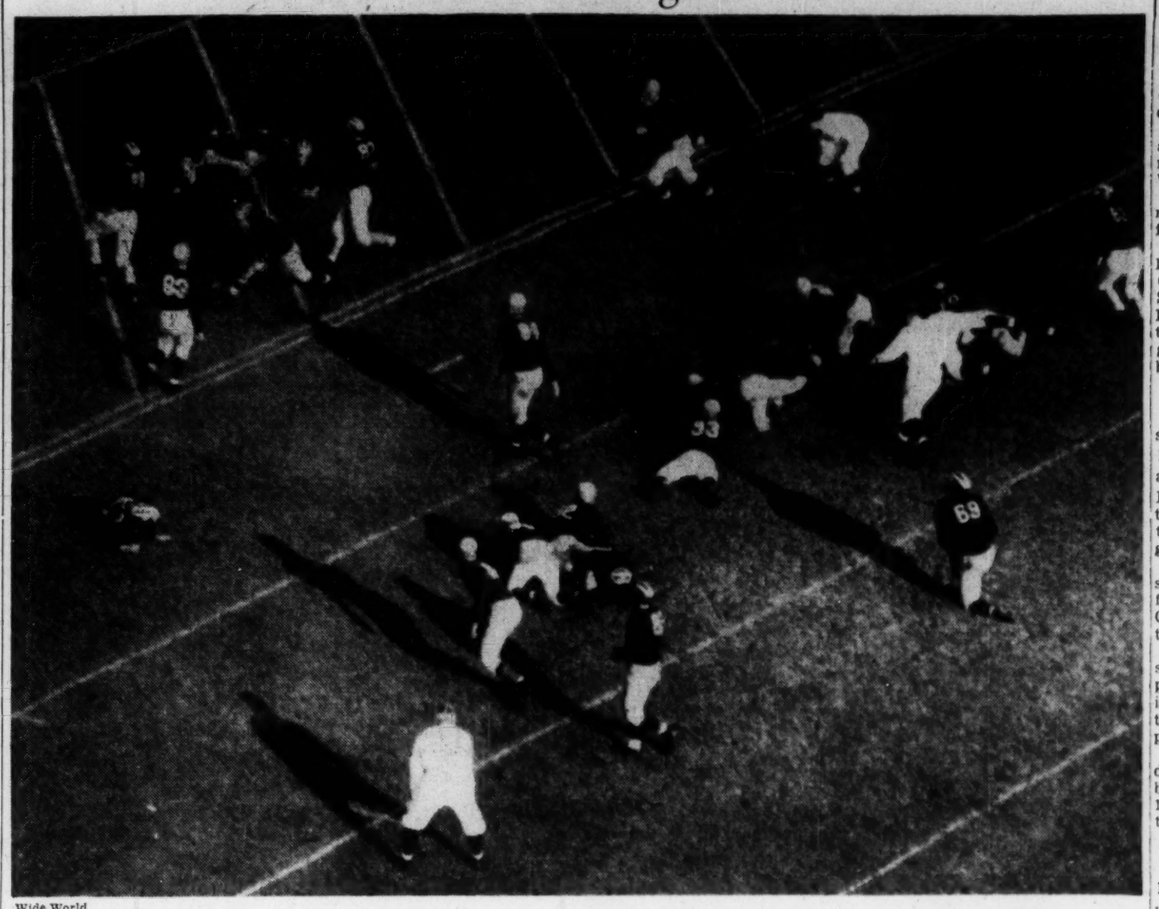
Southern Conference: The race already has been reduced to a Clemson-Duke duel but a good many others may get back in if either is beaten. That won't happen this week, however, for Duke visits Colgate while Clemson, after eliminating Wake Forest by a decisive 39-0, takes a week off. North Carolina, previously beaten by Wake Forest, came back to down Texas Christian 21-14 and prove its right to a place among the leaders. The Tar Heels play North Carolina State Saturday.

Southwest: Although the conference race is wide open, Texas and Texas Aggies have turned in the best feats so far. The Aggies down U. C. L. A. 7-0 last week and now face their first conference test against T. C. U. Texas' surprise team meets Arkansas while the others play intersectional games. Texas Tech, perhaps the best of the independent Southwestern teams, takes on Brigham Young Friday after a 32-19 conquest of Montana.

Big Seven: Colorado walloped Utah State 26-0 to get a flying start in the conference race, Utah gained a 24-0 non-conference victory over Arizona and Denver tripped up Colorado State 14-13 last week. Each has a 1-0 standing in the circuit and will try for their second victories this way—Denver vs. Wyoming, Colorado vs. Colorado State and Utah vs. Utah State.

Pacific Coast: Stanford, which conquered Santa Clara 7-6 for its third-straight victory, and Washington State, 9-6 winner over California, meet in a "natural" at Pullman, Wash., next Saturday. It may possibly be the season's deciding game but don't count on it for Washington looked good in a 10-0 triumph over Oregon and Oregon State breezed to a 26-0 win over Portland. They also meet this week while California plays U. C. L. A. and Southern California tries for its first conference triumph against Oregon.

More Points for Michigan's Harmon



Wide World

Tom Harmon, All-America back, scoring touchdown against Harvard in the second period of the game at Harvard Stadium Saturday won by Michigan, 26 to 0. Harmon scored three touchdowns and two after-points, making a total of 69 points for him in three games played this season.

Football Stars

By the Associated Press

(Games Played Oct. 12)

Francis Reagan, Penn—Scored three touchdowns in 50-7 rout of Yale.

Tom Harmon, Michigan—He made three touchdowns and set up the fourth as Michigan swamped Harvard, 26-0.

Jim Lalanne, North Carolina—His two touchdowns were potent factors in beating Texas Christian, 21-14.

Joe Blalock, Clemson—Scored twice and pitched another touchdown pass in 39-0 rout of Wake Forest.

Bill Dudley, Virginia—Passed for two touchdowns and scored one as Maryland fell, 19-6.

Bill deCorrevont, Northwestern—He scored the winning touchdown in the Purple's 6-3 upset of Ohio State.

Paul Christman, Missouri—Hurled three touchdown passes to give Missouri 24-13 win over Kansas State.

Jack Crain, Texas—Bested Jack Jacobs of Oklahoma in a stirring duel as Texas won, 19-16.

John Kimbrough, Texas Aggies—He scored the touchdown that beat U. C. L. A. 7-0.

Norman Standlee, Stanford—His touchdown was vital factor in 7-6 win over Santa Clara.

Harvey Click, Colorado—Intercepted pass for touchdown and played well defensively in Colorado's 26-0 victory over Utah State.

Junius Hovey and Merl Hapes, Mississippi—Teamed to run Georgia dizzy and win important battle, 28-14.

College Football Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Oct. 12

East

Cornell 45, Army 0.
Nay 12, Princeton 6.
Michigan 26, Harvard 0.
Holy Cross 18, Carnegie Tech 0.
Pittsburgh 7, Southern Methodist 7.
Columbia 20, Dartmouth 6.
Fordham 20, Tulane 7.
Boston College 33, Temple 20.
Amherst 13, Bowdoin 7.
Colgate 20, Brown 3.
Bucknell 33, Ursinus 7.
Rensselaer 8, Coast Guard 6.
Mansfield (Pa.) Teachers 40, Bloomsburg (Pa.) Teachers 0.
Connecticut State 6, Wesleyan 0.
Dickinson 6, Delaware 0.
Gettysburg 41, Drexel 0.
Franklin-Marshall 21, Richmond 0.
Hobart 20, Hamilton 13.
Juniata 20, Hartwick 0.
Kutztown (Pa.) Teachers 6, Lock Haven (Pa.) Teachers 0.
Rutgers 34, Lehigh 0.
Union 13, Middlebury 6.
Millersville (Pa.) Teachers 34, Montclair (N. J.) Teachers 0.
Lafayette 26, Muhlenberg 7.
New Britain (Conn.) Teachers 45, Trenton 0.
Syracuse 47, New York Univ. 13.
Alfred 31, Hofstra 0.
New Hampshire 20, Maine 14.
Pennsylvania 50, Yale 7.
Penn State 17, West Virginia 13.
Rochester 18, Denison 6.
Catholic U. 6, St. Anselm's 0
St. Lawrence 17, Cortland 0
East Stroudsburg (Pa.) Teach. 13, Shippensburg (Pa.) Teach. 7
Northeastern 12, Springfield 7
Susquehanna 7, Swarthmore 0
Colby 16, Vermont 7
Wagner 14, Arnold 0
Western Maryland 19, Mount St. Mary's 0
Williams 27, Buffalo 0
Trinity 18, Worcester Tech 0
Virginia 19, Maryland 6
Norwich 24, Massachusetts State 0
Bates 12, Tufts 7
George Washington 20, Washington and Lee 14
Hiram 13, Grove City 0
Indiana (Pa.) State Teach. 25, Edinboro (Pa.) Teach. 0
Albright 19, Upsala 0.
Thiel 12, Clarion (Pa.) Teach. 0
Fairmont (West Va.) Teach. 12, California (Pa.) Teach. 0

Midwest

Iowa 30, Wisconsin 12
Concordia (Minn.) 7, St. Olaf 0
Hamline 12, Augsburg 0
North Dakota U. 15, St. Mary's (Texas) 7
Tulsa 32, Creighton 0
Detroit Tech 12, Slippery Rock (Pa.) Teach 7
Lawrence Tech 27, Grand Rapids U. 12
Hope 7, Kalamazoo 0
Centenary 19, St. Louis 6
Wabash 3, Earlham 0
Omaha 27, Simpson 0
Depauw 46, Franklin 12
Stevens Point (Wis.) State Teach. 12, Oshkosh Teach. 0
Grinnell 34, Knox 0
Ripon 7, Monmouth 0
Concordia (Ill.) 6, Eureka 0
Missouri 24, Kansas State 13
Washington U. 28, Washburn 20.
Indiana State 6, Illinois Normal 0.
Evansville 10, Rose Poly 6.
Manchester 13, Central (Ind.) Normal 0.
Marietta 6, Kenyon 6.
Case 7, Wooster 0.
Dayton U. 20, Western Reserve 12.
La Crosse (Wis.) T. 19, Stout Institute 0.
St. Mary's (Minn.) 21, St. John's (Minn.) 7.
St. Cloud (Minn.) T. 6, Bemidji (Minn.) T. 0.
Illinois College 24, Hanover 20.
Lake Forest 7, Carroll 7.
Carthage 14, Parsons 0.
St. Benedict's 6, Fort Hays State 0.
Wahpeton Sci. 9, Valley City (N. D.) T. 0.
South Dakota 28, Doane (Neb.) 0.
Dubuque 20, Iowa Wesleyan 0.
Central (Iowa) 22, Loras 7.
Buena Vista 6, Upper Iowa 0.
Valparaiso 7, Luther 7.
Southern Illinois T. 7, Arkansas State 0.
Penn (Iowa) 7, Wartburg 0.
Superior (Wis.) T. 12, River Falls (Wis.) T. 7.
Morningside 6, South Dakota State 6.
Cincinnati 22, Centre 0.
Northwestern 6, Ohio State 3.
Southern California 13, Illinois 7.
Nebraska 13, Indiana 7.
Michigan State 20, Purdue 7.
Notre Dame 26, Georgia Tech 20.
Xavier 13, Butler 6.
Kansas 20, Drake 6.
Albion 34, Defiance 7.
Wayne 0, Ohio Wesleyan 0.
Ohio University 20, Western (Mich.) State Tchrs. 7.
Heidelberg 38, Capital 6.
Wittenberg 13, Ohio Northern 0.
Kent State 26, Mount Union 0.
Otterbein 12, Ashland 0.
Toledo U. 7, Marshall 6.
Oberlin 43, Allegheny 0.
Illinois Wesleyan 16, Akron 6.

South

North Carolina 21, Texas Christian 14.
Mississippi State 7, Auburn 7.
Mississippi 28, Georgia 14.
Clemson 39, Wake Forest 0.
Virginia Military 13, Davidson 1.
Wofford 37, Erskine 0.
William and Mary 20, Virginia Poly 13.
Vanderbilt 7, Kentucky 7.
Tennessee 53, Chattanooga 0.
Hardin-Simmons 14, Texas Mines 6.
Hampden-Sydney 32, Guilford 0.
East Carolina Tchrs. 18, William and Mary (Norfolk Division) 0.
Alabama 31, Howard 0.
Rice 23, Louisiana State 0.
Sewanee 25, Tennessee Tech 6.
Morehead (Ky.) Tchrs. 45, Alfred Holbrook 0.
West Tennessee Tchrs. 14, Middle Tennessee Tchrs. 7.
Georgetown (Ky.) 14, Carson-Newman 0.

Southwest

Arkansas 12, Baylor 6.
Texas 19, Oklahoma 16.
Oklahoma A. & M. 26, Wichita U. 6.
Oklahoma Baptist 13, East Central Okla. State 7.
New Mexico State Tea. 16, New Mexico Normal 0.
Southwestern Okla. State 28, Okla. City U. 7.

Rocky Mountain

Colorado 26, Utah State 0.
Colorado Mines 12, Greeley State 7.
Utah 24, Arizona 6.
Weber 13, Western State 0.
Texas Tech 32, Montana 19.

Far West

Texas A. & M. 7, Univerity of California at Los Angeles 0.
Washington 10, Oregon 0.
Washington State 9, California 6.
Stanford 7, Santa Clara 6.
Nevada 62, Idaho (Southern Branch) 0.
Arizona State (Flagstaff) 33, California Tech 14.
Gonzaga 25, Idaho 0.
Redlands 7, Laverne 0.

Results Oct. 13

Niagara 14, Providence 0.
Canisius 6, Lasalle 0.
St. Bonaventure 10, Scranton 7.
Rockhurst 33, Regis 0.
St. Mary's (Calif.) 13, San Francisco 7.

American League

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—Standing of the American Pro Football League:

Club	W	L	T	Pts For	Pts Agst
Milwaukee	3	0	0	86	2
Columbus	3	1	0	59	34
Boston	3	1	0	57	31
New York	1	2	0	60	64
Buffalo	1	2	0	24	47
Cincinnati	0	4	0	27	135

Results Oct. 13

Boston 28, New York 7.
Milwaukee 49, Cincinnati 0.

This Week's Schedule

Wednesday (night) Milwaukee at Columbus; Boston at Buffalo.
Sunday—Buffalo at Boston; Milwaukee at New York.

Mustang Punter Exceeds Record In Pitt Affair

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 14 (AP)—Wherever the talk is of football, the subject hereabouts is Preston Johnston's thrilling 92-yard punt in the fading moments of Southern Methodist's 7-7 battle with Pitt.

Propelled by the powerful muscles of the Mustang fullback, the ball sailed from behind the Southern Methodist goal line to just two yards from the Pitt goal. Scrimmaged from the six-yard stripe, it carried through the air to the Panther 35 and bounded the rest of the way.

The kick exceeded by three yards the longest recorded punt in intercollegiate grid history by Al Braga for San Francisco against Montana in 1937, and put to shame the historic 85-yard boot of Pitt's Bob Hogan in 1932 and the slightly longer punt of left-footed Sam Francis of Nebraska in 1935.

Aggies Swarm Backfield Moment Ball Is Snapped

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—The score of 7-0 by which the University of California at Los Angeles lost its football game with Texas A. & M. Saturday afternoon at the Coliseum unfortunately does not begin to tell the story.

The game, although tense, exciting in many places, was infinitely more lop-sided than a 7-0 score would indicate. And the trouble lay entirely in U. C. L. A.'s deplorably weak line.

No backfield can function adequately when four or five of the opposition rushes in the moment the ball is snapped. The Texans made a habit of filtering through the Bruin line without contest and swarming all over the Uclan ball packers.

30 Yards for a First Down

Several times the Bruin backfield was pushed back so far that on its fourth down it had 30-odd yards to go for a first down.

It was incredible that the efficient, smoothly-charging Aggie aggregation didn't pile up an impressive count.

Derrie Moser, Johnny Kimbrough, and Marion Pubh seemed to be able to knock off four, five, and six-yard gains in line bucks at will. Twice the Texans made three first downs in quick succession, marching confidently down the field, only to lose the ball on an intercepted pass or a fumble. Those appeared to be the main difficulties encountered by the visitors.

For the first seven and one-half minutes of the game, the Bruins pushed the Texans back on their heels. At one point, Bill Overlin quick-kicked 49 yards to the A. & M. 19-yard line, taking Moser completely by surprise. The first big gain of the game came when Leo Cantor passed from the center strip to Milton "Stuffy" Smith, sensational end, on the Texas 34-yard line.

Texas Recovers

With the Bruins functioning to perfection at this time and apparently ready for a race to pay dirt, Jackie Robinson fumbled on the next play and Texas recovered.

Pugh was the A. & M. passing sensation. Unlike Bob Peoples of the Southern California Trojans, he deliberates carefully before heaving the ball and makes certain that his man is clear and that the ball will hit its mark. Texas made three to one more completed passes than bad ones, while U. C. L. A. was about even in that department.

While we're on the subject of statistics, it should be noted that Texas made a total of 17 first downs, U. C. L. A. 9.

The lone tally of the game came after 12 minutes of play, when Texas made one of their three successive first downs and planted the ball on the eight-yard line. Kimbrough took the ball, made a wide end run with beautiful blocking co-operation by Marshall Robnett, and went over the goal line standing up.

Fans Boo

The one sour note in the A. & M. technique was sounded when they deliberately kicked off after the touchdown so that the ball went out of bounds on the 35-yard line. Fans who cheered their successful plays gave vent to unrestrained boos at this show of unfair taetics.

Kimbrough proved why he was chosen an All-America last season when he excelled in both running gains and in tackling Bruin ball carriers.

Robinson, described as the Bruin sparkplug, was taken out of the game in the first half when he was hit hard by three Texas men. His injuries were not serious, but Coach Babe Horrell decided it was wisdom to save him for important Coast Conference games.

U. C. L. A. knocked on the goal line twice, but were repulsed before they could get inside the eight-yard line in either scoring attempt.

Fans were noticeably impressed with the spirit with which substitute Texas players congratulated their fellow teammates when they came off the field after being replaced. Every man in uniform leaped from the bench, flowed to the edge of the playing field, and greeted the tired player with words of encouragement.

This week, the Bruins are getting set to commit matricide, if possible, on their parent school, the University of California at Berkeley. Last year the Uclans were able to roll up a 20-7 score. The game will be played in the North. It will be the first Conference game for the local lads.

U. C. L. A.'s next home game will be Oct. 26 with the Oregon State Beavers, one of the strongest of the Coast teams.

The Los Angeles City College Cubs bowed to San Francisco Junior College Friday night on the Cubs' field, 7 to 6. Jackie Fields raced 67 yards to a City College touchdown in the second period.

The L. A. C. C. record so far this season is one win, one loss, and a tie.

Bruins Report

HERSHEY, Pa., Oct. 14 (AP)—Eleven amateurs turned up on invitations today, for the opening practice of the Boston Bruins, National Hockey League team.

General Manager Art Ross and Coach Ralph "Cooney" Weiland had a squad of 20 regulars on hand in addition to the youngsters.

Four Bruin farmhands were included in the squad. They were Terry Reardon, Hugh Little, Gordon Bruce and Pat McReavy.

Flying Gridder

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 14 (AP)—Rennselaer Polytechnic Institute students scraped up the necessary funds to hire a private airplane Saturday to fly Gus Geib, their football team's star passer, here from Buffalo, N. Y., where he attended his brother's wedding—and it was just as well.

Geib arrived in time to enter the game at the start of the second period, tossed several effective forwards, knocked down a crucial pass and aided otherwise in Rennselaer's 8-to-0 triumph over the Coast Guard Academy.

Kress to Manage

ST. PAUL, Oct. 14 (AP)—Ralph (Red) Kress, coach with the Detroit American League baseball team, will be the new manager of the St. Paul club of the American Association.

American League Soccer

At New York: New York Americans 3, Brooklyn Hispano 2.
At Brooklyn: St. Mary's Celtics 3, Brooklattan 1.
At Philadelphia: Philadelphia German-Americans 10, Paterson 1.
At Baltimore: Baltimore Americans 2, Kearney Irish-Americans 1.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Pittsburgh beat Duke 14-13 before 49,000 fans to give Blue Devils first defeat of football season.

Tom Harmon Far Ahead of Rivals In Scoring Race

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—Michigan's Tommy Harmon, the nearest thing to a one-man football team the 1940 season has yet produced, is as far ahead of his rivals in the race for national scoring honors this season as he usually is ahead of the players who try to stop his touchdown runs.

In three games Tommy has scored 10 touchdowns and kicked the extra points after nine for a total of 69 points. That's a more than fair job, considering that the Wolverines have scored just 88 points and that Harmon has pitched passes for two touchdowns that he didn't make himself.

Nearest to him on the list of leaders by sections is an unheralded player from a little West Virginia school, Eddie Pielich, of West Liberty State Teachers. He has made eight touchdowns, four against Glenville State last Saturday, for a 48-point total. In third place is the Southeastern Conference leader, Paul Spencer, of Alabama, who has been running against small college opposition in his three games to score six touchdowns.

The leading scorers in major Conferences or sectional groups:

Big Ten

	Pos	G	TD	PAT	FG	Tot.
Tommy Harmon, Michigan	hb	3	10	9	0	69

East

Eddie Pielich, West Liberty	hb	3	8	0	0	48

Southeastern Conference

Paul Spencer, Alabama	fb	3	6	0	0	36

Southern Conference

Tony Gallovich, Wake Forest	hb	4	4	5	0	29
Arthur Jones, Richmond	qb	4	4	5	0	29

Southwest Conference

John Kimbrough, Texas Aggies	fb	3	4	0	0	24

Missouri Valley

Walt O'Connor, Drake	hb	3	4	0	0	24
Jack Faubion, Okla. Aggies	fb	4	4	0	0	24

Big Six

Bill Cunningham, Missouri	hb	3	3	3	0	12

Big Seven

George Wing, Brigham Young	hb	3	3	0	0	18
Lewis Dent, Colorado State	hb	3	3	0	0	18

Rocky Mountain Conference

Don Heizer, Colorado Col.	fb	3	0	0	0	18
Sam Sears, Greeley State	hb	2	3	0	0	18

Pacific Coast Conference

Jim Kisselburgh, Oregon State	fb	3	3	0	0	18
Pete Kmetovic, Stanford	hb	3	3	0	0	18
Bob Roberston, So. Calif.	hb	3	3	0	0	18

Coulson Rejoins Unit

TORONTO (CP)—Johnny Coulson, former Canadian singles sculling champion who is with the Canadian active service force overseas, has rejoined his unit after his injury in an air raid in London. His wife received a letter recently from Coulson in which he described his adventure.

Former member of the Toronto Argonaut Rowing Club, Coulson wrote that he was in London on leave when a German bomb hit the apartment building in which he was visiting. While trying to rescue an injured woman Coulson fell three stories through a hole which the bomb had made.

Sutherland Drives Dodgers After Washington Redskins

CHICAGO, Oct. 14 (AP)—Dr. John Bain Sutherland is the "rookie" coach of the National Football League, but you'd never know it by the current doings of his Brooklyn Dodgers.

The veteran Jock looks anything but a newcomer to the cash sport as he drives his Dodgers on the upward trail, apparently eager and ready to step into the eastern division lead if and when the undefeated Washington Redskins falter.

The Dodgers, using considerably more passes than Sutherland's famed college elevens employed, racked up their third straight league triumph yesterday, a 21-to-0 decision over the Pittsburgh Steelers before 19,468 delighted Flatbush fans. Jock's boys scored twice on aerials and once on the ground while a sturdy defense bottled the visitors.

Only Setback

The club's only setback this season was a 27-17 loss to the Redskins in Sutherland's debut as a pro coach. In four games Brooklyn has averaged three touchdowns a game while limiting the opposition to 11 points per game.

Washington, however, hasn't shown the slightest inclination to fade, turning back the stubborn Chicago Cardinals, 28 to 21, yesterday before 33,691 spectators.

The Redskins were unable to sew up the game until the final period despite the brilliant passing of Sammy Baugh who tossed three touchdown passes and completed 12 of 17 aerials.

The hapless Philadelphia Eagles dropped their fifth straight game, bowing to the New York Giants, 17 to 7, all the scoring coming in the second half.

Western Tie

Green Bay and the Chicago Bears maintained their tie for western division leadership. The Packers unloosed their sparkling air attack once again for a 31 to 14 victory over Cleveland, piling up 17 points before the Rams tallied.

The Bears turned the first four plays of their game with Detroit into a touchdown, Bill Osmanski dashing 34 yards for the score. Jack Manders kicked the placement and that ended the point-making for a 7-0 triumph.

The Lions thereafter allowed the Bears to reach midfield only three times while they pushed the Chicago eleven all over the field. Four times Whizzer White sparked a Detroit drive within the 15-yard line, but the Lions couldn't find a scoring punch from close range.

The day's five games attracted 133,992 customers, running the aggregate attendance for 23 games this season to 521,990.

Eastern Division

Club	W	L	T	Points For	Points Agst
Washington	4	0	0	113	55
Brooklyn	3	1	0	78	44
New York	2	1	1	54	52
Pittsburgh	1	3	2	40	95
Philadelphia	0	5	0	71	115

Western Division

Chicago Bears	3	1	0	76	45
Green Bay	3	1	0	99	81
Detroit	2	2	1	56	31
Chicago Cardinals	1	3	2	69	116
Cleveland	1	3	0	49	71

Results Oct. 13

New York 17, Philadelphia 7.
Brooklyn 21, Pittsburgh 0.
Washington 28, Chicago Cardinals 21.
Chicago Bears 7, Detroit 0.
Green Bay 31, Cleveland 14.

Games Next Sunday

Washington at Philadelphia; Pittsburgh at New York; Brooklyn at Chicago Bears; Detroit at Green Bay; Chicago Cardinals at Cleveland.

Adams Is Seeking Another Goalie To Replace Thompson

DETROIT, Oct. 14 (AP)—Goalie Cecil (Tiny) Thompson's decision to become playing manager for the Buffalo hockey team of the American League has opened up a lively scrap for the job he left with the Detroit Red Wings of the National League.

Tiny, for years a star in hockey's big show, has accepted the Buffalo offer. There was nothing sudden about it, and Manager Jack Adams of the Wings has had time to look about for a man to fill Tiny's spacious shoes.

The race for Tiny's job right now seems to be between Jimmy Franks, a youngster with some major league experience, and Johnny Mowers, rookie imported from Omaha. Mowers came here with a reputation for being quick and clever. Injuries have bothered Franks for the last two years.

Manager Adams also is working with Floyd Perras of Port Arthur, Ont., and Dennis McManus of Oshawa, Ont. Indications are, however, that these two will go to a farm club for further seasoning.

Eastern Leaders

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—Records of the leading eastern football elevens, including Saturday's games:

College	W	L	T	Points For	Points Agst
Georgetown	3	0	0	106	12
Boston College	3	0	0	100	27
Franklin-Marshall	3	0	0	65	21
Lafayette	3	0	0	56	14
George Washington	3	0	0	53	32
Navy	3	0	0	45	13
Pennsylvania	2	0	0	101	7
Villanova	2	0	0	81	14
Cornell	2	0	0	79	0
Rutgers	2	0	0	67	0
Duquesne	2	0	0	53	21
Fordham	2	0	0	40	14
Columbia	2	0	0	35	6
Penn State	2	0	0	26	13
Manhattan	2	1	0	81	27
Syracuse	2	1	0	80	53
Brown	2	1	0	64	27
Colgate	2	1	0	64	47
Williams	2	1	0	50	26
Holy Cross	2	1	0	52	31
Amherst	2	1	0	45	27
Pittsburgh	2	1	1	33	50
Bucknell	1	1	0	33	16
Carnegie Tech	1	1	0	21	18
Army	1	1	0	20	64
Princeton	1	1	0	13	18
Harvard	1	1	0	13	26
Catholic Uni.	1	1	0	6	13
Temple	1	2	0	84	64
West Virginia	1	2	0	67	37
Dartmouth	1	2	0	62	43
New York U.	1	2	0	52	62
Yale	0	2	0	21	69
Wesleyan	0	3	0	7	66
Lehigh	0	3	0	6	91

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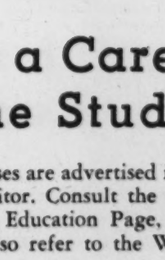

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Sales (to 1 p. m.) 400,000
Friday's sales 404,250
1940 volume to date 158,977,215
1939 volume to date 209,126,578

Stock Market Is Indefinite; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—Leading stocks backed away in today's market after getting off to a mild rallying start.

Dealings were light throughout and early advances of fractions to a point or so were substantially reduced or eliminated near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 400,000 shares.

Traders seemed more cheerful after their lengthy week-end holiday, brokers said, but, in view of continued tension in the Far East, confusing war shifts in the Balkans and question marks surrounding the domestic political scene, the majority inclined to step lightly in the speculative arena.

Receiving occasional support were U. S. Steel, Youngstown Sheet, Crucible common and preferred, United Aircraft, Johns-Manville, N. Y. Central, Kennecott, U. S. Rubber, J. C. Penney, Chrysler, General Motors and Westinghouse.

Off now and then were du Pont, Sears Roebuck, American Telephone, Santa Fe and General Electric.

Doing fairly well in the curb were American Cyanamid "B," Bell Aircraft, Master Electric and Lake Shore. N. J. Zinc, Electric Bond & Share and Niagara Hudson Power slipped.

Bonds Irregular

Japanese government and municipals exhibited moderate rallying tendencies in today's late bond market dealings while the domestic list stayed close to Saturday's prices with the main trend irregular.

Many far eastern issues advanced 1 to around 2 points. Brokers said the rally, which started late last week, was apparently based on the belief a rupture in United States-Japanese relations was not likely to occur in the immediate future. The fact Japan is one of the few nations which has never defaulted on her external dollar obligations also was a factor.

Higher were Oriental Development 6s, Tokyo Electric Light 6s, Japan Government 5½s and 6½s. Latin American loans, including Argentine 4½s, Buenos Aires 4⅜s, and Sao Paulo stamped 7s of '40 tended downward.

Among domestic issues trimmed a bit were International Telephone 5s, Great Northern 4s of '46 "G," Bethlehem Steel 3½s and Standard Oil of N. J. 2¾s.

Slanting forward were Frisco 4½s of '78, Pennsylvania general 4½s of '65, Firestone Tire 3½s and International Hydro Electric 6s.

U. S. Governments moved erratically in sporadic trade.

Wheat Production In Europe 20 P. C. Lower Than in 1939

WASHINGTON (AP)—Wheat production in Europe outside the Soviet Union was 20 per cent smaller this year than last year, the office of Foreign Agricultural Relations reported.

The 1940 crop was estimated at 1,375,000,000 bushels was against 1,717,000,000 bushels last year and a 1933-37 average of 1,576,000,000 bushels.

Unfavorable weather, floods, disrupted labor conditions and military activities were cited as reasons for reduced production in northern, western and southern Europe.

The shortness of the crop, it was said, intensified the need for imports, particularly in Belgium, the Netherlands and Finland.

Shortages were predicted in Spain, Portugal, Italy and Greece unless imports were made available or other grains were mixed with wheat for use in making bread.

The crop in Rumania, principal Danubian exporting country, was 46 per cent smaller than last year's. Production in Hungary and Yugoslavia was off 31 and 38 per cent, respectively.

Increased gains took place in Turkey and Soviet Russia, it was said, but there were no reports of substantial exports from those countries.

The plough-up campaign instituted last fall, it was said, increased the British Isles' wheat crop despite reduced yields.

Wheat Prices Rise In Narrow Trading

CHICAGO, Oct. 14 (AP)—Scattered speculative buying coupled with some support from milling interests, today lifted wheat prices around a cent a bushel.

Trade was narrow most of the session and traders lacked enthusiasm. A sharp increase of the amount of wheat on which the Government had loaned money was the chief topic of discussion. It was generally believed that prices of future deliveries would have to advance to the level of cash grain before there would be a resumption of broad active trade. All other grains likewise displayed strength.

Canadian Markets Close for Holiday

(By The Canadian Press)

Toronto, Oct. 14

All Canadian stock and grain markets will be closed today, Thanksgiving Day, in Canada.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	2	58¼	58	58	Oct 11
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	47	47	47	Oct 10
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	2	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21½	21½	21½	
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	1	15	15	15	Oct 11
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	10	41¼	40½	40½	
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	6	4½	4½	4½	Oct 11
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	29	⅝	⅝	⅝	
12⅛	4¼	Alleg pf xw,	2	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ¼
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
22	7	Alleghany pr pf	4	19¾	18⅞	19¾	+1¼
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (¾e)	5	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (1e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
182	1351/2	Al Ch & Dye (6)	5	165½	163¼	165½	+1¾
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	Oct 10
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	1	12½	12½	12½	
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	5	70	69⅝	70	Oct 1
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (1e)	9	34½	34	34¼	+ ½
16	11	Alpha Cem (¾e)	4	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ¼
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	13⅜	13¼	13¼	Oct 8
58½	38⅛	Amerada Cp (2)	*1	43	43	43	+1
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.90e)	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Oct 11
75	41¾	Am Airlines	7	60⅛	59½	59½	
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	6	8	7⅞	8	+ ¼
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ½
45¾	28	Am Br Sh(1.10e)	1	36½	36½	36½	Oct 11
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
116½	87	Am Can (4)	1	96	95¼	96	
178⅞	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	176⅜	176⅜	176⅜	— ⅛
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	18	27¾	27¼	27¼	
56¼	34	Am Car&Fdy pf	4	55⅜	54¾	54¾	— ¼
23½	13½	Am Ch&C(1.20e)	10	21	20¾	20¾	
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	107¾	107¾	107¾	Sep 18
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	124	124	124	Oct 10
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	3	7	7	7	Oct 9
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	1	5½	5½	5½	Oct 10
15¼	8	Am Crys S (½e)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	Oct 11
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
6⅝	3½	Am European	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Oct 11
2⅞	1	Am & For Pow	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Oct 10
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.90k)	1	13	13	13	Oct 5
28¼	10¾	Am FP$7pf 1.05k	1	14½	14½	14½	Oct 11
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	*3	3½	3⅜	3½	Oct 11
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	4	33⅛	32¾	32¾	— ½
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	1	4	4	4	Oct 11
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	2	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	Oct 9
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	2	55	54¾	54¾	Oct 11
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Oct 11
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	21	21	21	Oct 11
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Sep 13
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	50	50	50	Sep 25
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	4	15½	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
76	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	2	72	72	72	+1½
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ¼
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	2	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	101⅜	101	101	Oct 11
4¼	2	Am Power & Lt	5	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
63½	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	7	50⅞	50¼	50⅞	+ ⅜
54	28¼	APL $5 pf ($3&k)	6	44½	44⅜	44½	
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.15e)	27	7½	7¼	7¼	
17½	8½	Am Roll Mill	13	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
12¾	6	Am Saf R (.80)	2	6½	6½	6½	
11⅜	5	Am Seat (1¼g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Oct 8
54	30¼	Am Sm & R (2e)	7	41	40⅝	41	+ ⅛
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	144	144	144	+ ⅞
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	— ⅜
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (¾e)	15	26⅜	25½	25½	— ¾
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (⅓e)	8	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅝
17¼	11	Am Stove (1¼e)	1	14	14	14	Oct 10
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	3	14	14	14	
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	Oct 11
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Oct 10
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	13	161½	160⅜	160⅜	—1⅝
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	6	74⅝	74	74	— ⅜
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	4	75¾	75¼	75¼	— ¼
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	4	151	151	151	Oct 11
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	3	4½	4⅜	4½	
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	8	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
101½	83⅜	Am WW 1 pf (6)	1	95¾	95¾	95¾	— ¼
12	6	Am Woolen	12	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ¼
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	23	49¾	48	48	— ½
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	3	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
45½	35	Am Z p pf(3¾k)	1	44½	44½	44½	+ ⅝
32	18	Anaconda (1¼e)	60	22¾	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅜
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	2	30¾	30⅛	30¾	Sep 20
22⅜	12½	Anchor H (.30e)	6	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	Oct 4
15¾	8	Andes Cop (.22e)	2	11¾	11½	11¾	Sep 25
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	Oct 5
6⅝	3½	Arch-D-Mi (.05e)	1	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	Oct 11
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	4	106½	106½	106½	+ ½
7⅜	4	Armour Ill	2	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr 20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (¾e)	4	35⅜	35	35⅜	+ ⅜
11	6⅛	Arnold C (⅜e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Oct 3
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Oct 11
⅝	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
80	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	72	72	72	Sep 26
85	49½	As DG2pf(6⅛k)	4	81	80	80	Oct 8
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Oct 7
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	4	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
57½	39½	AT&SF pf(5e)	4	50¾	50¼	50½	—1
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	2	13⅜	13½	13⅜	+ ⅜
22⅝	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	2	11	11	11	Oct 9
22½	9¼	Atl G&W I pf	2	15½	15½	15½	
27½	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	5	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ½
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	109½	109½	109½	Oct 10
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	12	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48	48	48	— ¼
80½	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	1	64½	64½	64½	Oct 10
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	Oct 9
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	4	Aviation Corp	17	4½	4½	4½	

B

19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	8	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ¼
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	1	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	2	6½	6½	6½	Oct 8
13⅜	7⅛	Barns 'all (.45e)	2	8	8	8	+ ⅛
36⅜	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	6	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	3	23½	23	23½	+ ½
112½	105	Beat pf ww (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	Sep 27
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun 14
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	3	118½	116⅜	116⅜	Oct 9
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Oct 11
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(13⅛e)	9	31½	31	31	— ½
22½	17½	Ben Ind (1.35e)	1	19	19	19	Oct 11
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	53½	53⅛	53⅛	Oct 11
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	Oct 11
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	21	81¼	80⅛	80⅛	— ⅜
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	123¼	123¼	123¼	
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	1	24	24	24	Oct 8
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	Oct 3
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅓e)	14	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¾e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Oct 8
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	3	15½	15½	15½	
29⅜	19¾	Bohn A & B (1e)	2	27	26½	26½	Oct 11
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	24	24	24	— ½
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	12	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (¾e)	11	18¾	18¼	18¼	— ¼
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 8
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	35	35	35	Oct 9
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	6	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
13¾	8	Bridgeport (¼e)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mf (1½e)	6	21¼	21⅛	21¼	— ⅛
39⅜	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	Oct 2
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	2	44½	44½	44½	Oct 11
37	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
24¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	*21	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	— ⅜
116¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	116¹	116¼	116¼	Oct 7
25¼	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	3	16	15¾	16	+ ⅜
57½	27	Brown Sh (2)	1	30	30	30	Oct 2
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (13⅛e)	6	22¾	22½	22½	Oct 10
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	5	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	3½	Budd Wh (.20e)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
34½	20	Bullard Co(1¼e)	2	32¾	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Oct 10
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	18	18½	17½	18⅜	+ ⅜
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	10	8	7⅞	8	
2¾	2	Bush Terminal	1	2½	2½	2½	Oct 9
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	2	5	5	5	
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	Oct 11
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	4	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	3	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛

C

26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	2	18⅛	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf(2½)		51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	Sep 26
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	4⅜	Cal & Hecla (1e)	2	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ¼
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	5	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	4	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ¼
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	3	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1½e)	2	37¾	37¼	37¾	+ ¼
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4	4	4	Sep 27
32¾	22½	Carpent (2¼e)	1	30	30	30	Oct 11
3½	2	Car&Gen (.10e)	2	3	3	3	
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	3	55	55	55	+1
56½	42½	Caterpil Tr (2)	8	48	47⅜	47½	— ⅛
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	3	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ¼
12½	5	Celotex Corp	9	7½	7¼	7½	+ ½
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	17½	17⅜	17½	Oct 11
3⅝	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	2½	Cent RR N J	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
11¾		Cent Violetta S	1	5½	5½	5½	Oct 11
6	2¾	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep 17
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas (4)	3	30⅝	30½	30½	+ ¾
5⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	3	5	5	5	
22	15	Chain Belt(1¼e)	3	21¹	21½	21½	Oct 10
30⅜	17½	Cham P&F(.90e)	2	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	17½	17½	17½	Sep 24
42⅜	30½	Ches & O (2⅝e)	18	40¼	40	40	— ⅜
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	2	96	95¼	96	Oct 11
4⅞	2¾	Ches Corp	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	
2⅞	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1½	1½	1½	Oct 10
2½	⅝	Chi Great W pf	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Oct 8
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅜	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 10
14⅝	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	2	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	+1⅞
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	47	47	47	+ ¾
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 11
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 9
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 6
16⅛	9	ChickashaC(¼e)	1	11	11	11	Oct 9
6⅜	1⅜	Childs Co	2	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	16	79½	78½	78½	— ⅛
14¼	9½	City I & F (.90e)	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
4½	2	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	Oct 5
40¼	24	Clark Equip (2e)	1	34	34	34	+1
43¼	26	Clev Gr Bl(1.20e)	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	Oct 11
41½	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	13	28¾	27¾	27¾	— ½
45½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	5	32½	32¼	32¼	
131	99½	Coca-Cola (2¼e)	1	108	108	108	—1
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	Oct 3
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	6	11	11	11	
102	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	Oct 9
35½	16½	Collins&A(2½e)	3	26	26	26	Oct 11
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	3	22	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅜
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	1	20	20	20	Oct 11
26¼	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅜
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.30e)	5	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	81½	81⅛	81⅛	+ ⅜
8½	3½	Colum Pict	2	5	5	5	Oct 11
23½	14¾	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	Oct 11
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	1	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	+ ⅞
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	3	30½	30½	30½	+ ¼
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99	99	99	Oct 10
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	13	36¼	35⅞	36	
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	Oct 9
16⅜	8	Coml Solvents	3	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
1¾	¾	Com'th & South	12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
73½	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	10	58¼	57	57	
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	19	30¼	30⅛	30¼	
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	3	3	2⅞	3	Oct 4
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	4	18	17⅝	17⅝	Oct 11
13¾	8	Congress Cigar	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Oct 7
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Oct 4
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	1	22	22	22	
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	2	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30e)	13	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	65	25¼	25	25	— ¼
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	107	106½	106½	— ⅜
1⅛	½	Con Film Ind	1	½	½	½	Oct 10
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (3¾k)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Oct 9
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Oct 9
8⅛	5½	Cons Oil (.72½e)	*60	5¾	5¾	5¾	
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	4	1½	1½	1½	Oct 7
4⅝	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	Oct 9
19½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	6	17½	17¼	17½	Oct 11
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	104	104	104	Oct 11
19½	9⅝	Container (¾e)	21	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅞
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅜
1⅝	¾	Cont Bak (B)	1	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	84	84	84	Oct 10
49¼	33	Cont Can (2e)	7	39	38⅜	38½	
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	Oct 10
9¼	4⅜	Cont Dia F (¼e)	2	6½	6½	6½	Oct 11
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅛
4¾	2	Cont Motors	9	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
25	16⅛	Cont O'Del (¾e)	20	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ½
33	18½	Cont Steel (¾e)	3	24	23½	24	Oct 11
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.60e)	2	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅜
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	5	58¼	58¼	58¼	Oct 8
65⅛	44½	Corn Prods (3)	2	49⅜	49¼	49⅜	— ⅛
179	165	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	176½	176½	176½	Oct 11
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)		5	5	5	
1½	¾	Coty Internat'l	2	½	½	½	
24¼	13	Crane Co	7	21	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
32¾	19½	Cr of Wh (1.90e)	3	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	Oct 10
7¾	3⅝	Crosley Corp	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Oct 9
38⅞	18⅜	Crown Cork & S	2	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅞
43¼	30½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	3	43	43	43	+1½
21⅜	12	Crown Zel(1¼e

Commerce and Finance

Steel Production Rate Now at a New High for the Year

Business and Industry

Senator Asks U. S. Finances Be Scrutinized

WASHINGTON (AP) — Asserting that Congress had made monetary commitments this year approximating $25,000,000,000, Senator Alva Adams (D-Colo.) has proposed a broad study of Government finances with the objective of bringing income and expenditures more nearly in line.

Senator Adams, a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, said he thought a start could be made by scaling down non-defense expenditures.

Broad Study Proposed

"It is absolutely necessary," he told reporters, "that some steps be taken immediately to bring income and outgo more nearly together. We ought to study the question thoroughly so that we can make a reasonable approach to it by starting at both ends—cutting expenditures where we can and increasing revenues."

Senator Adams said he thought an inquiry such as that proposed recently by Senator Millard Tydings (D-Md.) might accomplish the purpose he had in mind.

Senator Tydings proposed that a special committee of three senators be appointed to study the entire financial structure of the government, with particular emphasis on the formulation of a plan which would lead toward an automatically balanced budget in time of peace.

The Appropriations Committee unanimously approved the resolution several weeks ago and it since has been pending before the audit committee, of which Senator James Byrnes (D-S. C.) is chairman, for action on a proposed $15,000 expenditure for the inquiry.

Senator Byrnes told reporters that he would support the resolution and was prepared to act on it. On the other hand, Senator Alben Barkley of Kentucky, the Democratic leader, said he doubted that as much could be accomplished by a special committee as by the appropriations and finance committees themselves if they attacked the problem.

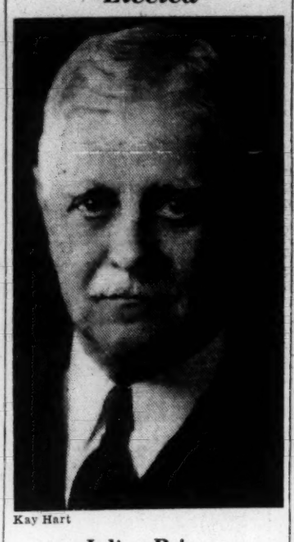
Senator Adams said a study of financial outlays voted by Congress since January indicated that something must be done soon if the Government's credit was to be maintained. He estimated that actual cash appropriations totaled approximately $16,910,000,000, with an additional $4,075,000,000 in contract authorizations.

Sees Need for Action

To this, he said, must be added approximately $4,000,000,000 in proposed expenditures for a two-ocean navy, authorized by Congress in enabling legislation, but for which only small sums thus far have been appropriated.

Treasury experts have estimated that the deficit this fiscal year will be about $5,760,000,000, on the assumption that approximately $13,000,000,000 of the amount appropriated by Congress actually would be paid out before the year ends next June 30.

Elected



Kay Hart

Julian Price

Elected President of the American Life Convention. He succeeds C. A. Craig.

Supply of Farm Workers Lowest Since Oct., 1937

WASHINGTON (AP)—Increased industrial activity and military recruiting reduced the October 1 supply of farm workers available for hire to the lowest point for that date since 1937, the Agricultural Marketing Service reported.

Reports from more than 20,000 farmers indicated the supply was only 85.6 per cent of normal as against 90.4 per cent a year earlier. Farm labor demand was 88.1 per cent of normal, 4.7 points above that on October 1, last year.

The number of hired hands was 3,052,000 as against 3,022,000 a year ago, while the number of unpaid family workers declined from 8,864,000 to 8,638,000. This indicated a trend of unpaid family workers to enter other industries, it was said, and the placing of unpaid workers on the pay roll to induce them to stay on the farm.

The decline in the farm labor supply, coupled with increased demand, raised the wage level 3 points above that which prevailed October 1, last year. The general level of daily and monthly rates was 129 per cent of the 1910-14 base as against 126 in October of last year.

Day rates without board ranged from 85 cents in South Carolina to $3.05 in the State of Washington, and averaged $1.61 for the Nation.

Rock Island Notes Sold

NEW YORK—A banking group headed by Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., were successful bidders at the sale of $2,758,000 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company 2 per cent equipment trust certificates Series "U" due serially $197,000 each May 1 and Nov. 1 from May 1, 1941, to Nov. 1, 1947, inclusive.

THE WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION OF

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section October 19, 1940

MR. HITLER NEEDS CEMENT By Joseph C. Harsch
Discussion of Germany's problem: how will Hitler hold together his vast newly acquired Empire and how will he assimilate an unwilling people into the Reich?

CAMPAIGN DEBATE: Does the New Deal Seek Self-Perpetuation?
By Staff Writers of The Christian Science Monitor
Analysis of the New Deal's position in its bid for self-perpetuation through a third term.

IN PARIS UNDER THE GERMANS By Amelie Morvell
An American college girl who was in Paris when the German troops took possession of the city writes of conditions and experiences during those trying days.

SHE GIVES US BUTTER WITH OUR GUNS By Mary Hornaday
Profile of Miss Harriet Elliott, Consumer's Advisor member of the President's Advisory Defense Commission, who is concerned with the daily needs of the average American family.

DEMOCRACY ON WHEELS By Nate R. White
Thousands of migrant farm workers, who wander from crop to crop in California's sunny harvest fields, are finding happiness and opportunity for their families in the Farm Security Administration's migrant camps.

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Canada Boosts Electric Power For War Needs

OTTAWA (CP)—New water-power installations in Canada during 1940 will develop more than 325,000 horsepower of electric energy, according to figures available at the Mines and Resources Department. This will bring Canadian hydro development to more than 8,600,000 horsepower by the end of the year.

Day and night for every three persons in Canada's population two "white horses" will be constantly working. And all the power will be needed to supply the ever-increasing demands as Canadian industry broadens to get on with the war. In fact, the call has gone out to conserve electric energy.

Must Conserve Power

One of the big problems of H. J. Symington, Montreal industrialist, who has taken over the duties of power controller, is to see that no war work is hampered by lack of electric energy. He began by recommending that cities and towns in Ontario and Quebec that had been on daylight saving continue indefinitely because it will save electricity.

It would take approximately 40,000,000 tons of coal annually to produce the power Canada's rivers provide by water just rolling along through the turbines. Use of coal to speed power production as an aid to increased industrial wartime production would require the services of many thousands of Canadians. But not so with power taken from the rivers.

The water-power resources are spread over every province. Departmental figures place the potential hydro power development at 20,347,400 horsepower at the minimum flow of the rivers and 33,617,000 ordinarily available for six months of the year.

Big installations are being made this year in British, Columbia northwest territories, Ontario, and Quebec.

At Upper Bonnington Falls, British Columbia, power development is being raised to 84,000 horsepower, an increase of 50,000. In the northwest territories a 4,700 horsepower unit has been installed between Resolution and Blue Fish Lakes in the Yellowknife gold mining area.

More Developments

In Ontario the South River Electric Company has added 380 horsepower to its plant near South River, but the really big developments have come in Quebec.

At Beauharnois, 25 miles west of Montreal on the St. Lawrence River, two new units are being added to raise development there by 106,000 horsepower to 583,000 horsepower, and at La Tuque, Quebec, Nov. 1 will see a new 178,000 horsepower development completed.

All of these developments will bring the Dominion's hydro power development to considerably more than four times what it was at the end of 1914, when Canada was last at war. Then it was slightly under 2,000,000 horsepower.

Axis Oil Supply Declared to Be Still Deficient

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—The new German-Italian-Japanese military axis "is a combination of weakness rather than strength" so far as oil resources are concerned, editor C. O. Wilson of the Oil and Gas Journal believes.

Mr. Wilson told tax department heads of Kansas and Oklahoma oil companies that petroleum production within the three countries was insignificant in relation to their requirements.

"And the successful acquisition of large additional supplies through military conquest is improbable."

"The invasion of Rumania will not solve the petroleum problem of Germany and Italy. Rumania's crude oil production is 125,000 barrels daily, of which 50,000 barrels daily is needed for domestic consumption.

"Japan needs at least 110,000 barrels daily of petroleum and its own production, including substitutes, is less than 10 per cent of that requirement. Normally she supplies her daily deficit through purchases in California and the Far East."

American Air Lines Plans New Issue

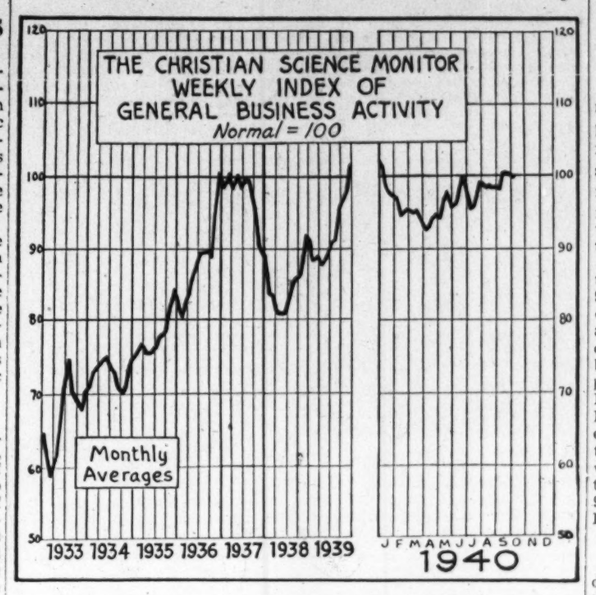
WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Air Lines, Inc., filed a registration statement with the Securities Commission calling for issuance of 50,000 shares of cumulative convertible preferred stock, without par value, and 100,000 shares of $10 par common stock.

Of the net proceeds from the sale of the preferred stock, $2,250,000 will be used for the payment in full of the company's outstanding 2½ per cent installment promissory note, dated August 27, 1940. The balance will be added to the general funds of the company, and it was expected it would be used to meet payments for airplanes ordered for future delivery.

Sparkplug Output, Sales High

FLINT, Mich.—Some 7,000 employees are now on the pay roll compared with 4,950 at this time last year, L. Clifford Goad, President and General Manager of AC Spark Plug Company, declared. Spark plug production and sales during the past month, he said, were higher than in any normal month in the company's 32 years history.

Monitor Weekly Index Shows Decline in Business Activity



Dropping below the 100-mark for the first time in four weeks, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity declined to 99.6 (prel.) on Oct. 5. This compared with 100.1 on Sept. 28, but was still above the level of a month ago, 98.3 on Sept. 7. Last year on Oct. 7, the index registered 95.3.

Contributing to the decline were losses in the electric power production and bank debits components, the former dropping off contraseasonally from its all-time peak reached the week before and the latter falling short of expectations for a seasonal and intramonthly upturn.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings, the third component of the index, resumed the uptrend which was interrupted the previous week and advanced on an adjusted basis to a new high for the current recovery. The gain in this series however only partially offset the losses in the other two components.

Demands from both defense and industrial sources for steel have boosted the industry's operating rate another point to 94½ per cent of capacity during the past week.

Automobile production also was raised further during the week, maintaining a level above the 100,000-mark for the second week in succession. With the automobile show just opened in New York City and retail sales reported at unusually high levels indications are that October will set a new level in output.

Bituminous coal production and shipments have dropped off substantially since the establishment of minimum prices on Oct. 1, and crude oil production has also declined sharply.

Some quieting in retail trade was noticeable last week with milder weather and draft and war factors acting to retard sales.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Oct 5 * 1940	Sept. 28, 1940	Oct 7, 1939
Combined index	99.6	100.1	95.3
Bk debts outside NYC	92.7	92.4	85.7
Elec pow production	104.8	106.3	100.8
Misc carloadings	96.2	94.5	93.6

*Preliminary

The Week–In Finance, Industry

By the Associated Press

New York

With tenson growing in the Far East and Europe's war apparently spreading in the Balkans, government, industry and Wall Street joined this week in the most determined assault yet made on the bottle-necks which have impeded the smooth flow of the national defense effort.

While industry paused for the first breather in a thirteen-week drive spurred by the $12,000,000,000 arms program, plans went forward which appeared to make doubly sure that production marks even of the boom year 1929 would shortly be challenged.

In the fields of aircraft, shipbuilding, tin smelting, aluminum production, artificial fabrics, and in the greasing of the credit gears to help along these and other defense lines, steps were taken to make the wheels turn faster.

Wheels Turning Faster

Some of these were:

1. A $150,000,000 plant expansion program by the Alumium Co. of America, motivated in large part by defense needs, and a statement by the National Defense Commission that alumium ingot production would be doubled by 1942.

2. An appeal by the Government to aircraft manufacturers for general adoption of 24-hour a day operation without waiting for the $150,000,000 of new plants being constructed by the industry.

3. Award of $97,000,000 to 7 shipbuilding and 4 steel companies by the Government to construct specialized facilities for defense needs.

4. Announcement of a $50,000,000 expansion program for the next 15 months by General Electric Co. Coupled with revelation that turbine orders for 1940 promise to reach $100,000,000, exceeding the combined totals of 1917 and 1918, best previous years. Both the Navy and private utilities use this machinery.

5. Word from Warren Lee Pierson, head of the Export-Import Bank, now at La Paz, Bolivia, that he was negotiating to secure supples of strategically important tin for smelting in the United States. Most of present supplies originate in the Far East, are smelted in Great Britain.

6. Plans for construction of a new $11,000,000 plant by the du Pont Company, doubling the output of nylon. While peace-time needs apparently justified the construction, nylon could be an important substitute for silk for defense needs in case supplies were cut off from Japan.

Tool Bottleneck

7. Signing by the President of legislation permitting holders to assign their contracts as security for bank loans.

The latter step, bankers said, should result in an immediate, though probably moderate, stepping-up in the flow of bank lending funds into the defense program.

Some loans, especially in the aircraft industry, Wall Street bankers reported, had already been made in anticipation of the legislation.

Many of the largest producers of steel and other war materials, however, have large supplies of cash, and most bankers were not expecting a stampede of borrowers. Later, when the defense effort has reached flood-tide, these sources said, this legislation may be of vital importance.

That tight spots still remained in industry's supply situation for defense, however, was made clear when William S. Knudsen, Defense Commissioner, told the Army Ornance Association that defense needs will absorb "the entire output" of the machine tool industry in 1941, and that only the most pressing call for tools in other quarters could be considered.

Defence Takes Precedence

What this meant in terms of new automobile models for 1942, and in other lines where annual re-styling (and therefore re-tooling) has been customary, was not immediately clear.

But it appeared that in this direction some of the first effects of the arms drive on consumer expectation might be felt.

From widely scattered points came assurances from business and industrial leaders during the week that defense orders could be handled without undue interference with civil needs.

Typical were:

Alfred P. Slona, Jr., chairman, General Motors Corp.—"The Nation's resources effectively employed not only can fulfill the requirements of the defense program but can maintain the flow of useful goods and services characteristic of our normal productivity."

Colby M. Chester, Chairman, General Foods Corp.—"In foods the United States is strategically impregnable."

Dr. David R. Craig, president, the American Retail Federation—"In 1916 and 1917 our economic machine was already running at top speed, but today we have a substantial backlog of idle capacity, of men and machines unemployed."

Steel Activity at New Top

While the Associated Press index of industrial activity dropped back a notch, influenced in part by warm-weather slackening in coal movement, and in part to readjustments here and there on the industrial front after its long forward drive, steel activity, allowing for the usual seasonal trend, made a top for the year.

Defense demands were indirectly responsible for another busy week in the market for new capital issues as numerous concerns sought funds for expansion or took advantage of the good business outlook to refund present obligations at more favorable interest rates.

The stock market, ending its week Friday, because of the Columbus Day holiday, closed on a brisk and cheerful note after seven successive days of decline. With arms spending, as for many months, the chief factor underlying trends, it appeared no coincidence that steel shares were leaders on the upturn. Still holding traders in a cautious frame of mind, however, were the war maneuvering in Europe and the Far East, and difficult problem of gauging the extent to which new Federal taxes would cut into the profits that war business promised.

Steel Output Up 1 Point To 94½ Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Only a narrow margin remains for increasing steel production and inevitable delays for open-hearth repairs are constantly encountered but steelmakers are confident of their ability to fill all demands laid before them for defense purposes, says the magazine Steel.

"Production last week," says the report, "advanced 1 point to 94½ per cent of capacity, the highest rate this year and ½-point above the 1939 peak. Gains by individual districts were small. Pittsburgh advanced 1 point to 88½ per cent, Detroit 2 points to 96, New England 4 points to 92, Eastern Pennsylvania 1 point to 93, Chicago ½-point to 98 and Youngstown 3 points to 88 per cent. Rates were held unchanged in six districts: St. Louis 82½, Birmingham 97, Cincinnati 90, Wheeling 97, Buffalo 90½ and Cleveland 88.

Deliveries Extended

"Every indication is that production will be continued at a high rate and new records may be attained. Tightness is appearing here and there and in some instances only regular customers can place further tonnage. Deliveries are being extended, though not yet sufficiently to cause inconvenience. Some barmakers can promise nothing short of Dec. 1. Sheet deliveries are not yet difficult, three to five weeks being possible. Stainless steel sheets are as much as eight weeks in arrears.

"Orders are being booked consistently in excess of production and backlogs are increasing. No hint of priority regulations has been heard and mills and consumers operate on a voluntary selection when the question arises as to delivery of public and private requirements.

"Buyers feel some concern over ability to obtain supplies after defense projects get under way and are placing further orders for first quarter delivery, more interested in a place on mill books than in prices then prevailing.

Auto Output Rises

"Automobile output grows, production last week reaching 107,975 units, a gain of 2,804 over the preceding week, when 105,153 were turned out. In the corresponding week last year production was 75,860. Peak of assemblies probably will be reached at an earlier date than a year ago, as fall activity is much greater.

"Railroad activity is a strong factor, promising heavy orders through the remainder of the year, although they may not equal the record of the closing months last year."

National Banks' 6 Months Income Rises $3,536,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — Preston Delano, Comptroller of the Currency, reported that 5,170 national banks had net operating earnings of $129,752,000 during the first six months of this year, an increase of $3,536,000 over the earnings of 5,209 banks which reported in the first half of 1939.

Gross earnings amounted to $426,008,000, a gain of $9,969,000 over the corresponding period a year ago, while operating expenses were $296,256,000, a decline of $6,433,000.

Lumber Production 8 P. C. Above 1939

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported that lumber production for the week ended Oct. 5 stood at 74 per cent of the seasonal weekly average of 1923 and shipments were 87 per cent of the average 1929 weekly shipments.

Production for the week totaled 252,468,000 feet, which was 6 per cent less than the previous week, and 8 per cent greater than the corresponding week a year ago.

Shipments aggregated 285,020,000 feet, which was 3 per cent less than the previous week, and 11 per cent greater than last year's corresponding week.

Orders booked during the week were 272,040,000 feet, which was 8 per cent less than the previous week, and 5 per cent less than the corresponding week last year.

Canadian Newsprint Output, Shipments Top '39

MONTREAL (AP) — Canadian mills produced 282,322 tons of newsprint in September, against 316,607 in August and 253,230 in September, 1939, the Newsprint Association of Canada announced. Shipments of 284,133 tons compared with 332,234 and 267,005 tons, respectively.

For the nine months ended Sept. 30 output amounted to 2,573,605 tons, against shipments of 2,584,795 tons, thereby reducing stocks on hand by 11,190 tons.

During September, Canadian mills operated at 83.5 per cent of capacity, compared with 83.2 per cent in the preceding month and 72.7 per cent a year ago.

Output in the United States reached 77,888 tons, and shipments 77,470 tons, while Newfoundland produced 29,990 tons and exported 30,131 tons. Stocks of all North American manufacturers decreased 1,534 tons to 234,337 tons at the end of September.

Association Head

Strauss Peyton

Thomas J. Strickler

Elected President of the American Gas Association at the Association's convention last week in Atlantic City, N. J.

U. S. Gold Imports Total $334,113,000 In September Month

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reported that gold imports amounted to $334,113,000 in September, a decline of $17,450,000 from August but still about $8,000,000 ahead of September, 1939.

This brought the net imports of gold for the first nine months to $3,951,226,000, which was $1,065,953,000 more than during the corresponding period of 1939.

Canada, through which Great Britain sends its gold to this country, continued as the heaviest shipper with $217,635,000. Argentina sent in $17,815,000 worth of gold as the second largest shipper during the month and accounted for all but $7,344,000 of the total from South America.

Other major shippers and the amounts were Portugal $15,325,000; Australia $14,605,000; Japan $13,228,000; Netherlands Indies $13,092,000; Russia $11,175,000, and Union of South Africa $7,656,000.

Exports of gold amounted to only $13,000, which was about $3,000 more than in August. The amount of gold held under earmark declined by $36,627,737 to $1,657,647,775.

September silver imports amounted to $4,656,000, a drop of $549,000 from August. The heaviest shippers and the amounts included Mexico, $1,803,000; Japan $861,000; Peru $652,000, and Canada $411,000.

Exports of silver during the month amounted to $139,000, a decline of $41,000 from August.

Record Auto Output Seen For October

DETROIT (AP)—The best October production in the history of the automobile industry is assured, Ward's Automotive Reports says in its current issue, predicting an output volume of from 450,000 to 465,000 units. Last year October assemblies totaled 324,689, and the best previous mark for the month was 337,979 in 1937.

Assemblies for the current week, the trade publication adds, should show a further increase over last week's 105,153 units, but all volume manufacturers now are close to the rates they will maintain through this month.

"It would be surprising to see the rate climb over the 110,000 mark," the survey adds, "but it would be equally surprising to see it fall below 100,000 assemblies for several weeks."

In a "pro and con" appraisal of the outlook for the industry, Ward's cites as "factors working toward success" these developments:

"There is an extended amount of purchasing extant in the country. Employment is improving and wage levels are going up. So are commodity and raw material prices, and it is a truism that an advancing price market is healthy in all except its final stages.

"In spite of reports from some points that used cars are somewhat more plentiful than they should be at this time of year, and in spite of reports that some overtrading is being manifested, it would seem that the over-all picture on stock conditions is good and that dealers moving into the new model season are well prepared to drive for business."

N. Y. Shipbuilding Orders Jump Nearly Sevenfold Over '39

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The New York Shipbuilding Corp. has reported that new contracts received during the first nine month of the year were estimated at $474,005,100 compared with $71,140,000 to June 30 and $13,997,000 in the first nine months of 1939.

The corporation's billing for the nine months were $29,342,063 against $17,750,154 last year.

As of Sept. 30 the corporation had 9,788 workers on the pay roll against 8,814 June 30 and 5,939 a year ago. Its plant is at Camden, N. J., on the Delaware River.

Willys Price Announced

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., announced the price of its 1941 four-door de luxe "Americar" sedan will be $665 F. O. B., Toledo, not including taxes. The company said manufacture of other models in the series would not start until December.

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N. Y. Transport Deal Urged By ICC Official

WASHINGTON (AP) — Edward Davey, chief of the Interstate Commerce Commission's motor carrier finance section, recommended that the commission authorize the Transport Company of New York to acquire control of a vast network of truck companies.

His recommendation is merely advisory.

The Transport Company, a recently organized holding company, proposes to purchase the operating rights and property of Super Service Motor Freight Company, Nashville, Tenn., and to acquire control through purchase of their capital stock of the following companies:

Arrow Carrier Corporation, Paterson, N. J.; Atlantic Motor Lines, Inc., High Point, N. C.; Barnwell Brothers, Inc., Burlington, N. C.; Brooks Transportation Company, Inc., Richmond, Va.; Consolidated Motor Lines, Inc., (Connecticut Corporation), Hartford, Conn.; Davidson Transfer & Storage Co., Baltimore; Hampton Roads Transportation Company, Norfolk, Va.; The Wright Line, Norfolk, Va.; Horton Motor Lines, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.; Kirby & Kirby, Inc., Trenton, N. J.; M & M Transportation Company, Somerville, Mass.; McCarthy Freight System, Inc., Taunton, Mass.; Middlesex Transportation Company, New Brunswick, N. J.; M. Moran Transportation Lines, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.; Munday Motor Lines, Roanoke, Va.; Niagafa Motor Express, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y.; Pyramid Motor Freight Corporation, New York, N. Y.; Rutherford Freight Lines, Inc., Bristol, Va.; Shein's Express, Inc., Trenton, N. J.; Smith & Solomon Trucking Company, New Brunswick, N. J.; Southeastern Motor Lines, Inc., Bristol, Va.; Transportation, Inc., Atlanta, Ga., and York Motor Express Company, York, Pa.

"Consummation of the transaction proposed," Mr. Davey said, "would present many opportunities for improved service at lower cost.

"While effectuation of such service improvements and economies to the fullest extent would require consolidation or merger of the properties into single ownership, much could be made possible through effectuation of common control."

Tension Increases In Copper Market Over Tight Supply

NEW YORK (AP)—Copper institute statistics for September, just made public, served to emphasize the tight supply situation in the copper section of the metal market and increased the tension surrounding the 12-cent-a-round basis price in effect since Sept. 24.

Summarized, the institute's figures showed producer deliveries at a new monthly high at which comparable totals are available—96,485 tons—and well over the rate of refined production. Refined stocks were whittled down to 185,313 tons, a decline of 13,417 tons from the August total.

Since leading primary sources are rationing supplies in the inability of consumers to get all the copper they wanted resulted in sales made in the "outside" section of the market at 12¼ cents a pound, delivered Connecticut valley base. One small tonnage was reported as high at 12⅝ cents.

Meanwhile, leading primary producers and custom smelters maintained their price at 12 cents.

The export copper price structure strengthened. Early in the week the price moved up from a long-established 9.90-cent quotation to 10.25 cents, f. a. s., New York. Later sales were made as high at 10.40 cents.

Outstanding in the non-ferrous group was an advance of ¼ of a cent a pound in the price of lead to 5¼ cents, equalling the year's highest price established last February. Inquiry was in good volume throughout the week and continued satisfactory after the price boost.

Zinc was firm at 7¼ cents a pound with October consumption holding around September levels. The industry was attentive when Defense Commissioner Leon Henderson told of plans for considerable increase in zinc smelter capacity.

Steel demand was in excess of output, despite the higher rate of operations.

Jones Sees Progress With Denver Road

WASHINGTON (AP) — Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, said in a statement that "some progress" had been made toward composing the views of security holders of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad, which is in trusteeship.

Mr. Jones issued his statement following a meeting attended by Reconstruction Finance Corporation officials and representatives of practically all classes of the railroad's securities.

The conference, Mr. Jones said, had been asked by Judge J. Foster Symes of the U. S. District Court for Colorado, in whose jurisdiction the Denver and Rio Grande Western is in reorganization.

Another meeting will be held here Oct. 16.

Underwood-Elliott-Fisher

NEW YORK (AP) — Underwood-Elliott-Fisher Co., makers of office equipment, reported September quarter consolidated net profit of $303,839 after deduction of additional taxes called for in the first and second revenue acts of 1940. This equalled 42 cents a common share and compared with $298,540, or 41 cents on common, in the September quarter last year. Domestic plants are in Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Illinois.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 3¼s 45-43	108.17	108.17	108.17
1 3¼s 45-43 reg	108.15	108.15	108.15
1 3⅛s 46-44	109.10	109.10	109.10
1 4s 54-44	113.28	113.28	113.28
1 2¾s 47-45	109.13	109.13	109.13
1 4¼s 52-47	120.11	120.11	120.11
1 4¼s 52-47 reg	120.9	120.9	120.9
1 2¾s 51-48	108.3	109.3	109.3
15 2½s 53-49	106.11	106.8	106.11
1 2⅞s 60-55	108.27	108.27	108.27

Home Owners Loan

1 3s 52-44	107.16	107.16	107.16

New York City Bond

107 3s 80	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
12 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	53	52	53
1 Alb P Wrap 6s 48	56	56	56
19 Alleghany cv 5s'44	94½	94	94½
1 Alleghany cv 5s 49	78¼	78¼	78¼
12 Alleghany 5s 50 st	51	51	51
4 Allied Strs 4½s 51	100	100	100
2 Ailis Chalm cv 4s 52	108	108	108
9 Am & For P5s 2030	47½	47½	47½
4 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103¾	103½	103¾
3 9m T&T 5½s 43	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 Am T&T 3¼s 66	109	109	109
20 Am T&T 3¼s 61	109½	109	109
4 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
20 Arm Del 4s '57	104	103	104
3 Arm Del 4s '55	103¾	103⅝	103¾
11 AT&SF 4s '95	105½	105¼	105½
2 AT&SF 4½s '48	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	109	109	109
9 A C Line 1st 4s '52	67½	67½	67½
15 A C Line cit 4s '32	66¾	66	66
1 A C Line 5s '45	67⅝	67¼	67½
1 Atl Gu & Wi 5s '59	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
10 Atl Refin 3s '53	106	105⅞	105⅞
5 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	68⅞	68¾	68⅞
16 B&O '95 st A	35½	35¼	35½
2 B&O '95 st C	39½	39½	39½
5 B&O 2000 st D	35½	34⅞	35½
13 B&O '96 st F	35½	35¼	35⅝
24 B&O cv '60 st	14½	14½	14½
7 B&O 4s '48	67½	67½	67½
1 B&OCPL&WV4s'51st	59¼	59¼	59¼
6 B&O S W '50 st	47	47	47
1 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
1 Bell TPa 5s '60C	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Beth 3½s '52	106½	106	106½
1 Beth Stl 3s '60	103¼	103¼	103¼
11 Boston & Me 5s '67	71½	71	71
1 Boston & Me 4s '60	70¼	70¼	70¼
4 Boston & Me 4½s '70	19⅝	19	19¼
4 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	110	110	110
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	111½	111½	111½
1 Buf R&P '57 st	42¼	42¼	42¼
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	96½	96½	96½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	93¾	93½	93¾
16 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	94	94	94
2 Can Nor 6½s '46	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Can Pac 5s '44	101½	101½	101½
17 Can Pac 4s perp	53½	52¾	52¾
5 Cedars 4½s st ctf ww	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
6 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	5	5	5
5 Cen New Eng 4s 61	50½	50½	50½
1 Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62	109	109	109
29 Cen Pac 5s '60	45¾	45½	45¾
1 Cen RR 4s ctf '87	16	16	16
6 Certain-td 5½s '48	82	81½	81½
7 C & O 3½s '96 D	102	101¾	102
2 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 C&O rfg 3½ 63 F	107	107	107
9 CB&Q gen 4s '58	85¾	85	85
9 CB&Q 4s 1958	96⅝	96¼	96¼
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill 549	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
8 Chi & E Ill 58 '51	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
16 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	13⅜	13¼	13¼
22 Chic Gt West 4s '59	26⅞	26½	26⅝
1 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	5¼	5	5¼
11 CMSP&P ad5s 2000	1¼	1¼	1¼
5 CM&SP 4½s '89F	28¼	28¼	28¼
11 CM&SP 4½s '89C	28	27¾	28
2 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
2 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	10¾	10¾	10¾
2 Chi& NW 4s '87	15⅜	15⅜	15¾
18 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	6¼	6¼	6¼
11 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 Ch U Sta 5s '63	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 Ch&W Ind 4½s '62	91	91	91
18 Ch&W Ind 4s '52	90	89½	90
1 Childs Co 5s '43	34	34	34
26 Clev Elec Ill 3s '70	107⅛	107	107
5 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	76¾	76⅛	76¾
5 ClevUnTerm 4½s '77 C	69⅞	69	69
2 Col F&I 5s '43	105½	105½	105½
1 Col&So 4½s '80	19¼	19¼	19¼
4 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	105¼	105½	105¼
5 Colmbia G 5s 1961	105½	105	105
8 ComMackayInc '69 ww	28¾	28¾	28¾
25 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	110½	110¼	110¼
17 Con Edis 3½s '48	105	104⅞	105
1 Con Oil cv 3½s 48	106	106	106
1 Consol Ry 5s '50 N	110½	110½	110½
1 Crane Co 3½s '51	101¾	101¾	101¾
6 Crown Cork 4½s '48	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
7 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	105	105	105
4 Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	19¼	19	19
3 Cuba RR 7½s '46	20½	20½	20½
1 Cuba R R 6s '46	19½	19½	19½
2 Curtis Pub 4s '55 reg	99	99	99
10 Curtis Pub 3s '55	99¼	99½	99½
4 Dayton P & L 3s '70	106¾	106¾	106¾
6 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	55	54½	54½
3 D & R G 4s '36	7⅛	7	7
6 D Moin & Ft D 4s '35ct	3¾	3¾	3¾
3 Det Edi 4s '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Det T Tun 4½s '61	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107½	107½	107½
3 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	106½	106½	106½
29 Erie rfg 5s '67	16¾	16	16
29 Erie rfg 5s '75	16¾	16	16¼
3 Erie 1st 4s '96	76½	76½	76½
86 Erie gen lien 4s '96	36	35½	36
12 Erie cv 4s '53 A	30¾	29⅞	30¾
30 Erie cv 4s '53 D	30½	30	30½
3 Erie Gene 6s '57	90½	90½	90½
2 FirestoneT&R 3½s '48	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Fla S Cst 5s '74	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
51 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
11 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	61	60¾	61
2 Gen Cable 5½s '47	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	84¾	84½	84½
7 Goodrich 4½s '56	105½	105¼	105½
7 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	107¾	107¼	107¼
7 Gt Nor 5s '73	101	100¼	100¾
2 Gt Nor 4½s '76 O	93¼	93¼	93¼
16 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	94	93	94
2 Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	107½	107½	107½
15 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	105¾	105½	105¾
6 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	98¾	98½	98½
6 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	84¾	84¼	84¾
4 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	105	105	105
1 Housatonic 5s '37	50	50	50
4 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	30¼	30¼	30¼
11 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	44¾	44½	44½
12 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	11½	11	11
1 Il Cen 3½s '52	42	42	42
6 Ill Cen 4s '53	41¼	41¼	41¼
25 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	45	45	45
7 Ill Cen 4½s '66	42⅜	42	42⅛
36 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	44¾	44½	44½
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	91	91	91
5 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	54	54	54
2 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	66⅞	66⅝	66⅞
1 Int Paper 6s '55	103	102⅝	102⅝
2 Int Paper 5s '47	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
11 Int T&T 4½s '52	22½	22½	22⅝
15 Int T&T 5s '55	24¼	24¼	24¼
8 Jones&LaughSt4½s'61	101¼	101¼	101½
17 KCFtS&Mem 4s'36	34	33½	33½
1 K C South 5s '50	68½	68½	68½
8 K C South 3s '50	65m	64½	64½
10 K C Term 4s '60	108	108	108
1 Koppers Co 4s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Kresge Found 3s '50	104¾	104½	104½
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	54¾	54¾	54¾
10 Le & West 2nd 5s '41	96	96	96
1 L S & MS 3½s '97	90	90	90
19 Lac Gas 5s '39	93¾	93¾	93¾
18 Lautaro Nit inc '75	28⅝	28	28
6 Leh C&N 4½s '51A	62	61⅞	61⅞
6 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	60½	59⅝	60½
3 Leh Val HTerm5s54	45½	45½	45½
2 Leh Val NY 4½s40	50½	50½	50½
9 LehValNY 4½s40asd	50½	50	50½
1 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	24½	24½	24½
4 Leh Val 4s 2003asd	20½	20¼	20½
5 K Leh Val 4s 2003	18	18	18
1 Lex & East 5s '65	117½	117½	117½
11 Lebby McN&L 4s '58	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	124¼	124¼	124¼
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	129	129	129
3 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	95	94¾	95
1 Louisa & Ark 5s '69	84	84	84
2 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	102½	102½	102½
3 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	95¾	95⅝	95¾
3 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	92¼	92¼	92¼
4 Lou Gas&El 3½s '66	110¾	110½	110¾
2 Manati Sug 4s '57	26	25¾	25¾
12 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	105½	105	105
4 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	13⅞	13¾	13¾
11 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	5	4⅞	5
3 M-K-T 4½s '78	11½	11½	11½
9 M-K-T 1st 4s '90	22½	22½	22½
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	17	17	17
18 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17	17	17
2 Mo Pac 5s '80H	17	17	17
20 Mo Pac 5s '81	17¼	17	17
1 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	1½	1½	1½
5 Mob & Oh 5s '38 ct	41¼	41¼	41¼
1 Mob & Oh 4½s '77	34½	34½	34½
1 Mon WPaPbSv4½s'60	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 MonWPaPbSv6s'65	112	112	112
16 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	104	103½	103⅞
1 Montreal Tr 5s '41	65	65	65
1 Montreal Tr 5s '55 A	44	44	44
7 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	36¼	35¾	36¼
1 Mor&Essex3½s2000	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
2 Mutual Un Tel 5s '41			

6 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	107	106⅞	107		
17 Nat Distoll 3½s '49	104⅞	104½	104⅞		
3 NtRRMex4½s'26asd	1¼	1¼	1¼		
1 N O Gt Nor 5s '63	70½	70½	70½		
2 N O Pub Sr 5s '55B	104¾	104¾	104¾		
4 NO Tex&M 5s '54⅝	33	33	33		
8 NYC rfg 5s 2013	64¼	63⅞	64¼		
137 NYC 4½s 2013 A	58⅝	58¼	58⅝		
1 NYC cn 4s '98	63¾	63¾	63¾		
6 NYC 3¾s '98	90¼	90	90		
5 NYC & HR 4s '42	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝		
13 NYC&HR 3½s '97	83½	83¼	83¼		
38 NYCh&StL 4s '41	89	89	89		
7 NYCh&StL 4½s '74A	72	71¾	72		
24 NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	59¾	59¼	59¼		
1 N Y Ch & St L 3½s '47	89⅞	89⅝	89⅞		
2 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛		
5 NY Dock Co 4s '51	53½	35⅝	53½		
5 NY Edis 3¼s '65	106¼	106¼	106¼		
14 NY G El H&P 5s '48	124½	124¼	124½		
2 NY G El H&P 4s '49	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝		
4 NYNH&H cit 6s '40	29	29	29		
5 NYNH&H 4½s '67	17¾	17⅝	17¾		
10 NYNH&H 4s '56	15	15	15		
5 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜		
2 NY Steam 3½s '63	107¼	107¼	107¼		
1 NY S&W Term 5s '43	60	60	60		
1 NY Tel 3½s '67	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞		
10 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	97¼	97¼	97¼		
1 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	4½	4½	4½		
1 Niagara Falls 3½s '66	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞		
4 Nor Am Co 5¾s '54	104¾	104¾	105¼		
11 Nor Pac 4s 2047	65¾	65	65¼		
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	58	57	58		
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	58	58	58		

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	54½	53½	53½
3 Nor Pac 3s 2047	44½	44	44
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	42½	42½	42½
3 Ohio Ed 4s '65	108	108	108
6 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
11 Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
2 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	110	109⅞	109⅞
14 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	112½	112½	112½
1 Pac T&T 3¼s '66 C	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
1 Pen Co 4s '63	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Pen RR gen 5s '68	111¼	111¼	111¼
20 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
8 Pen RRgen 4½s deb '70	92¼	92¼	92¼
4 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	100	99¾	99¾
1 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
7 Pen RR 3¾s '70	92½	92⅜	92½
3 Pen RR gen 3¼s '52	89½	89½	89½
1 Peo2GL&C Chi 5s '47	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
1 Pere Marq 4½s '80	65	65	65
6 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	108½	108½	108½
1 Phila Co 5s '67	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
5 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
19 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	17½	17¼	17½
15 Phillips Pet 3s '48	104	103½	103¾
6 PCC&St L 4½s '77	101⅞	101½	101⅞
3 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	59¼	58¾	58¾
13 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	74⅜	74	74
1 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	93	93	93
2 Readg 4½s '97 A	76⅜	76	76
2 Rem Rand 4¼s '56ww	100⅛	100	100
21 Republic Steel4½s'61	102	101½	102
10 Republic Steel4½s'56	102¾	102¾	102¾
10 StLIM&S4sRA&C'33	64¾	64¾	64¾
1 StLPub Svc 5s '59	68½	68½	68½
1 St LS F 5s '50 B	10	10	10
11 St LS F 4½s '78	9⅜	9¼	9¼
15 StLSF 4½s '78 et st	8¾	8⅝	8¾
5 St LSF 4s '50 A	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
4 StLSF 4s '50 A ct	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 SA&A Pass 4s '43	67¾	67½	67½
3 Schulco 6½s '46	30	30	30
3 Schulco 6½s '46 A st	30	29¾	30
2 Schulco 6½s '46B	40	40	40
3 Schulco 6½s '46 B st	40	40	40
20 Seab AL cn 6s '45	5¼	5	5¼
1 Sea AL 6s '45 ct	4¼	4¼	4¼
5 Sea AL 4s '50 st	9½	9½	9½
1 Simmons cv 4s '52	102½	102½	102½
1 Skelly Oil 3s '50	102½	102½	102½
5 Socony-Vac 3s'64	105¾	105¾	105¾
25 So Col Pow 6s '47	104	104	104
4 Sou Pac 4½s'68	41¼	40¾	41
11 Sou Pac 4½s '81	41	40¾	40¾
38 So Pac 4½s '69	40¾	40½	40¾
9 So Pac rfg 4s '55	58½	58½	58½
19 So Pac cit 4s '49	40½	40	40
8 So Pac 3¾s'46	50¾	50¾	50¾
21 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	45¾	45¼	45¾
4 So Pac SPTer 4½s '50	75¾	75½	75¾
2 South Ry gen 6s '56	77¾	77	77
2 South Ry cn 5s '94	93	93	93
6 South Ry gen 4s '56	58¼	58	58¼
1 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	107½	107½	107½
4 S W Bell Tel 3s '61	104	104	104
45 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
3 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	104⅛	104	104
14 Tex Corp 3s '65	104¾	104⅝	104¾
1 Tex & Pac 5s '77 B	67¾	67¾	67¾
2 TexP-MP 1st 5½s'64	90¼	90¼	90¼
2 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	108	108	108
11 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
10 Un Pac 3½s '80	104	104	104
5 Un Pac 3½s '71	98⅞	98¾	98⅞
1 Unit Bis Am 3½s'55	107	107	107
4 Unit Drug 5s '53	86½	86½	86½
4 Un Stockyds4¼s '51	89⅛	88⅝	88⅝
1 U S Steel 1.625s '45	101½	101½	101½
2 U S Steel 1.95s '48	102¼	102¼	102¼
12 Utah P&L 5s 44 A	103½	103⅛	103⅛
2 Va Ir C&C 5s 49	48	48	48
26 Wabash 1st 5s'39	42¼	41¾	42¼
2 Wab 3½s Omaha 41	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
7 Walker H 4½s 45	105	104½	104¾
1 Warner 4s 55	76¾	76¾	76¾
1 Warren Bros 6s 41	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
1 West Pen P 3½s 66	110½	110½	110½
1 West Shore 4s 2361	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	49	49	49
1 West Va P&P 3s 54	102	102	102
9 Westch Lt 5s 50	125½	125½	125½
1 Westn Md 5½s 77A	95	95	95
1 Westn Md 4s 52	90¾	90¾	90¾
1 Westn Pac 1st5s 46	103¼	103¼	103¼
25 Western Un 5s 60	72½	72	72
24 Western Un 5s 60	72⅜	71⅞	72⅜
16 Western Un 4½s 50	68¼	68	68¼
7 Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	105⅞	105¼	105⅞
1 WilsonCo 4½s 55	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
10 Wis Cen 4s 39	27½	27½	27½
3 Youngst S&T 4s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
9 Young ST cv 4s 48	104	104	104

Foreign Bonds

28 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	60¼	59	59
9 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	60	60	60
6 Argentine 4½s 48	78	77½	77½
9 Argentine 4½s 71	65	64	64
4 Australia 5s 55	54	54	54
2 Australia 4½s 56	49	49	49
1 Belgium 6½s 49	43	43	43
1 Berlin City 6s 58	25	25	25
2 Berl City El 6s 55	25½	25½	25½
3 Brazil 8s 41	14¼	14	14¼
2 Brazil 6½s 26-57	11	11	11
20 Buen A 4½s 77	45¾	45¾	45¾
2 Bulgaria 7½s 68	9½	9½	9½
2 Bulgaria 7s 67	10	10	10
5 Canada 5s 52	98¾	98½	98½
2 Canada 4s 60	92	92	92
2 Canada 3s 67	81	80¾	80¾
6 Canada 2½s 45	92¼	92	92¼
11 Canada 2¼s 44	93	92½	93
20 Chile MtgBk6s61asd	10	10	10
9 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	11	11	11
2 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	26	25¾	25¾
5 Copenhag 5s 52	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
21 Cuba 4½s 77	53½	53⅜	53⅜
16 Denmark 4½s62	26¼	25	25
1 Finland 6s45	45	45	45
2 Ger C Agr Bk 7s50	25	25	25
1 Ger C Ag Bk 6s60 Oct	25	25	25
6 Ger Gov 5½s65	14½	14	14
14 Ger Gvt 7s49	19½	19⅛	19½
3 Gt Cons 7½ Jan 7s44	69	69	69
1 Greek 7s 64 pt pd	11½	11½	11½
4 Haiti 6s 52	68⅛	68	68
25 Italy 7s 1951	39	38¼	38⅜
7 Japan 6½s 54	67	66½	66½
20 Japan 5½s 65	50½	49½	49⅝
49 Kreuger & T 5s59ct	4	4	4
10 Mendoza (Prov) 4s 54	69½	69½	69½
1 Mex 10 4s asd 45	1½	1½	1½
13 Milan City 6½s '52	25¼	25⅛	25⅛
1 Norway 5½s 44	46½	46½	46½
1 Norway 4½s 65	33	33	33
14 Norway 4s '63	33	33	33
37 Orient Dev 6s '53	43¾	43¾	43¾
23 Orient Dev 5½s '58	41	40	40
1 Panama 5½s '53	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Panama 5s 63

Fort Dix Rising in Rolling Hills of New Jersey

Early war months of 1917 recalled as youth of America again faces military training.

FORT DIX, N. J. (AP)—A new city is springing mushroom-like from the rolling hills of Burlington County in central New Jersey—a city of tents and marching men, of snorting power shovels and rumbling trucks, and hundreds of workmen toiling through the night under glaring lights.

The activity — duplicated in many camps throughout the country—is reminiscent of the early war months of 1917 when old Camp Dix was reared from cornfields and pasturelànd.

But there is a difference in this 1940 building boom, perhaps because the driving urgency of actual war is lacking. Camp Dix has been dignified by the title of "fort"—and this time the Army is building a permanent cantonment, with the implication that the camp may be needed for many years.

80,000 Troops in 1918

Last week there were only 110 of the buildings remaining of the hundreds that housed 80,000 troops in the spring of 1918. These and 40 modern concrete block buildings housed 800 Regular Army men and 400 recruits in training.

Within three months, it is expected that 915 new buildings will be completed, ready to receive 20,000 men of the National Guard and a steady flow of conscripts under the Selective Service Bill.

However, the first arrivals—9,200 men and officers of the 44th Division, New York and New Jersey National Guard—began moving into tents when their truck convoys started rolling in this week. Three thousand tents have been made ready and work has begun on 32 mess halls.

Meanwhile, piles of new lumber dot the 7,843 acres of the reservation, and survey stakes mark out the pattern of streets of barracks and auxiliary buildings.

Hot air heating, running water, and inside toilets will be standard equipment.

Camp Like a City

The first Fort Dix contract was let Aug. 30 for $5,531,000—covering 850 buildings to be completed Nov. 28. A second contract was signed Sept. 13 for a 1,000-bed hospital, two theaters seating 1,000 each, 14 miles of bituminous-surfaced roads, and water, electric and sewerage systems—all to be finished Dec. 15.

The camp will draw its water supply from a new filtration plant with a capacity of 2,000,000 gallons a day. Work is also underway extending the runways of Fort Dix airport, the first step in a development which will make it the largest army air field on the East coast. A plot of 1,750 acres of scrub pine and cranberry bog land will be added to the rifle range to give the National Guard artillerymen room to unlimber their big guns.

Col. Cassius M. Dowell, the new Post Commandant, is directing the work of rebuilding the cantonmen, which since World War days has been used chiefly as a summer training camp.

Wide World

Scenes Typical of American Preparedness Campaign

Boys of the Army's "raw material" to be trained with the 104th Engineers arrive at Fort Dix, some still in civilian attire, are shown in the upper picture. An attack made on General Hunger before full-fledged members of the Engineers start their training (center). The lower picture shows a unit of the 157th Field Artillery from Camden, N. J., rolling in to take part in intensive training program.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, Oct. 20; Nov. 3, 17; Dec. 1, 15. 10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly W1XAL), 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Nov. 3; Dec. 1. 7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast, 7 to 7:30 p. m., Nov. 3, Dec. 1.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Nov. 3, Dec. 1.

New York

Richmond Hill—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, Oct. 20.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Nov. 3, Dec. 1.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, Oct. 20; Nov. 3, 17; Dec. 1, 15.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Oct. 20; Nov. 3, 17; Dec. 1, 15.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Nov. 3, Dec. 1.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB 1280kc, on Nov. 10, Dec. 8.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Oct. 20; Nov. 3, 17; Dec. 1, 15.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, Oct. 20; Nov. 3, 17; Dec. 1, 15.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Oct. 20, Nov. 17, Dec. 15.

Episcopal Deputies Approve Affiliation

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—The Protestant Episcopal Church has taken its first favorable action toward affiliation with the Federal Council of Churches after deliberating the question 20 years.

The House of clerical and lay deputies voted, 95¼ to 41½, for full membership. Heretofore Episcopalians have co-operated with the Council only in a consultative capacity.

The measure now goes to the Church's House of Bishops for final action.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Ottawa: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 22.

Quebec

Montreal: Mount Royal Hotel, Peel Street, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 22.

England

Durham

South Shields: Masonic Hall, Windsor Terrace, Dean Road, 3 p. m., Nov. 3.

Lancashire

Wigan: Church Edifice, Marlebonne, 3 p. m., Nov. 3.

London

London (Ninth Church): Church Building, Marsham Street, Westminster, S. W. 1, 6:30 p. m., Nov. 7.

Middlesex

Chiswick: Church Building, Marlborough Road, W. 4, 3 p. m., Nov. 3.

Oxfordshire

Oxford: Town Hall, 7 p. m., Nov. 8.

United States

California

Bell (auspices Churches Bell and Maywood, Florence, Huntington Park, and South Gate): Fox Alcazar Theater, Atlantic and Gage Avenue, 12:10 p. m., Oct. 24.
Berkeley (Second Church): Church Edifice, 1521 Spruce Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 25. Radiocast Station KRE, 1370 kilocycles.
Laguna Beach: Sleepy Hollow Auditorium, 680 South Coast Boulevard, 3 p. m., Oct. 20.
Los Angeles (First Church): Church Edifice, 1366 South Alvarado Street, 8 p. m., October 25.
Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., October 21.
Los Angeles (Eighteenth Church): Church Edifice, Forty-ninth Street and South Gramercy Place, 7 p. m., October 26.
Los Angeles (Thirtieth Church): Church Edifice, 5352 South Deane Avenue, 8 p. m., October 22.
Oakland (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 1330 Lake Shore Avenue, 8 p. m., October 22.
Oakland (Sixth Church): Municipal Auditorium Theater, 2 p. m., October 24.
San Jose: Municipal Auditorium, Market and San Carlos Streets, 8 p. m., October 21.
San Luis Obispo: Methodist Church, 8 p. m., October 24.
South Pasadena: Church Auditorium, 1524 Fremont Avenue, corner Oak Street, 8 p. m., October 25.
Torrance: Torrance Civic Auditorium, El Prado, corner of Cravens Avenue, 3 p. m., Oct. 20.

Colorado

Steamboat Springs: Church Building, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.

District of Columbia

Washington (joint lecture): Constitution Hall, Eighteenth, C, and D Streets, N. W., 3:30 p. m., Oct. 20.

Illinois

Aurora: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.
Chicago (Fifth Church): Piccadilly Theater, 12:10 p. m., Oct. 22.
Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Auditorium, 5318 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.
Hinsdale: Hinsdale Township High School Gymnasium, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 20.
Lake Forest: Gorton School Auditorium, 400 East Illinois Road, 8 p. m., Oct. 25.
Libertyville: Libertyville Township High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 20.
Oak Park: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.

Indiana

Anderson: Longfellow School Auditorium, 319 East Twelfth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.
Evansville: Church Edifice, 212 Mulberry Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 25.
Gary: Seamon Hall, 569 Washington Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.
Indianapolis (Third Church): Cadle Tabernacle, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.
Kendallville: High School Auditorium 8 p. m., Oct. 25.

Iowa

Keokuk: Senior High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 20.
Sheldon: Sheldon Community Building, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 22.

Kentucky

Fulton: First Christian Church, Carr Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 25.

Maryland

Baltimore (joint lecture): Lyric Theater, Mt. Royal Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 20.

Massachusetts

Haverhill: First Universalist Church, Kenoza Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 20.
Northampton: First Congregational Church, Main and Center Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 26.
Reading: Church Edifice, Lowell and Sanborn Streets, 3 p. m., Oct. 20.

Michigan

Dearborn: Fordson High School Auditorium, Ford Road, near Schaefer Road, 8 p. m., October 21.
Grand Rapids: Church Edifice, Washington Street and Lafayette Avenue, S. E., 8:15 p. m., October 22.
Iron River: Church Edifice, 708 Adams Street, 3 p. m., October 20.
Muskegon: Church Edifice, Muskegon Avenue at Third Street, 8:15 p. m., October 21.
Plymouth: Plymouth High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., October 20.
Pontiac: Ponitac High School, 3 p. m., October 20.

Minnesota

Tracy: Municipal Building, 8 p. m., October 25.

Missouri

Columbia: Jefferson Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., October 21.
Joplin: Paramount Theater, 315 Main Street, 8 p. m., October 24.
Kansas City (First Church): Church Edifice, Ninth Street and Forest Avenue, 8 p. m., October 25.
Moberly: Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., October 25.
St. Louis (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 1123 Holly Hills Avenue, 8 p. m., October 22.

New Jersey

Ramsey (auspices First Church, Suffern, New York): Ramsey Grammar School, 3:30 p. m., October 20.

New York

Albany: Church Edifice, Madison Avenue and Quail Street, 8:15 p. m., October 25.
Baldwin: Baldwin High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., October 21.
Gloversville: Church Edifice, Kingsboro and First Avenues, 8:15 p. m., October 22.
Herkimer: High School Auditorium, Bellinger and German Streets, 8 p. m., October 21.
Ithaca: Little Theater, 8 p. m., October 20.
New Rochelle: New Rochelle Woman's Club, 50 Lockwood Avenue, corner Division Street, 8:15 p. m., October 22.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., October 24.
Salamanca: Salamanca High School, 8 p. m., October 20.
Saratoga Springs: Saratoga High School, Lake Avenue and Marion Place, 8 p. m., October 21.
Suffern: See Ramsey, New Jersey.

Ohio

Cleveland (First Church): Church Auditorium, 2200 Overlook Road, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.
Cleveland (Seventh Church): 14713 Lake Shore Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.
Delaware: Willis High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 21.
Lakewood: Church Edifice, 15422 Detroit Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 25.
Lancaster: East School Auditorium, East Wheeling Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 22.
Lima: Central High School Auditorium, Pierce Street entrance, 3 p. m., Oct. 20.
Lorain: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 20
Tiffin: Columbian High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 24.

Pennsylvania

Allentown: Allentown High School Auditorium, Seventeenth and Turner Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 24.
Elkins Park: Church Edifice, Park Avenue and Stahr and Church Roads, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.
Lancaster: Martin Auditorium, Y. M. C. A. Building, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 22.
Philadelphia (First Church): Church Edifice, 4012 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 25.
Wilkes-Barre: Irem Temple, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 25.

Utah

Salt Lake City (Second Church): Church Edifice, 566 East South Temple, 8 p. m., Oct. 22. Radiocast Station KUTA, 1500 kilocycles.

Vermont

Burlington: City Hall Auditorium, Church and Main Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.

Wisconsin

Antigo: Church Edifice, Seventh Avenue and Superior Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.
Baraboo: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 20.
Janesville: Apollo Theater, 306 West Milwaukee Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 22.
La Crosse: La Crosse State Teachers College, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 24.
Madison: Church Edifice, 315 Wisconsin Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 24.
Oconto: Gem Theater, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 21.
Oshkosh: Little Theater, State Teachers College, 524 Algoma Boulevard, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 22.
Plymouth: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 24.

'Snail Delivery' Letter

KANKAKEE, Ill. — A letter which traveled at the rate of less than five miles a year has just been received by Mrs. Henry Grube. She said her sister, Mrs. Margaret Delanty of Streator, Ill., wrote it on July 19, 1929. It is 55 miles from Streator to Kankakee.

Text of Roosevelt Speech On Human Needs Campaign

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Following is the text of President Roosevelt's radio address last night on behalf of the 1940 Mobilization for Human Needs:

This mobilization for human needs this year is more than ever an expression of our national community spirit. It is, as it always has been, a good cause, participated in by good Americans who represent all sections of our country, all walks of life, all shades of political opinion, all races and creeds.

But in this critical moment of our history, we must be more than ever conscious of the true meaning of the "community spirit which it expresses. It is a spirit which comes from our community of interests, our community of devotion to God.

Wherever men and women of good will gather together to serve their community, there is America. It was true of the first little town meetings in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, when the good folk assembled to decide measures of defense against the Indians, and how to build their first school, and how to care for their aged and sick. It is still true in this great national drive, all the way across our continent, for the community chest funds.

Baskets Insufficient Now

Even in the early days when our society centered in the village community, and when every neighbor knew all the neighbors, the care of the poor was in some measure a public undertaking. In colonial America money raised through taxation was often distributed by the churches among the poor. Later the county government and the city council assumed a part of these duties. Then the State itself began taking care of some of the sick. And finally, in our own day, the national government was obliged to assume a definite responsibility in giving work to able-bodied needy unemployed.

At one stage in our national history, the baskets of bread and meat carried by housewives to the houses down below the railroad tracks were adequate to temper the suffering of the victims of industrial depression. In those days, a group of town business men, gathered on the sidewalk at the chief corner of Main Street, could devise some method so that Joe Smith and Tom Jones would be able to buy shoes for their children.

When, however, American industry went on a mass production basis, it became increasingly difficult to men to find employment on the assembly line; it created a problem in the unemployment of elderly men and middle-aged men too great to be solved by the good will of individual business men on a street corner.

When the World War caused the Great Plains to be plowed up for wheat, and the wheat fields turned into dust storms that drove 200,000 members of the Joad family to California, there was a problem of unemployment and suffering that could no longer be handled by baskets of bread and meat.

Through the industrial era there were created problems of old age, of mass employment, of occupational diseases, of industrial accidents, of child labor and sweatshops—too great to be solved by the individual or the family, or by friends or private charity.

Co-operation Required

These were problems which could be handled only by the joint and common endeavors of the Government of the United States, the government of our States, our counties, our towns and of the organized charities and social service agencies run by private methods. Government authorities have always required the co-operation of men and women banded together in organizations such as those you represent, to bring the kindly touch of human sympathy to the tragedies of dislocated, broken families.

It is necessary for us to remember the very intimate and human side of these problems. Only in a limited measure can flexibility of administration temper the impersonal quality of general rules of law. Private charity is essential to personalize and humanize the task of relieving suffering. For general rules cannot cover the wide range of every varying human needs, because human needs are affected by a thousand matters which do not fit into pigeonholes.

As long as there is illness in the world, as long as there is poverty, as long as families are stricken with personal misfortune, it will be necessary for the good-hearted men and women of America to mobilize for human needs.

This year as never before there is need for an intensification of our efforts. Events abroad have warned us not only of the need of planes and tanks, of ships and guns; they have also warned us of the need of grit and sacrifice, of daring and devotion, and all those intangible things which go to make up a nation's morale.

Kindness Not Weakness

When we join together in serving our local community, we add strength to our national community, we help to fortify the structure of our whole union. That form of fortification—that spiritual fortification—is not to be dismissed lightly by those in other lands who believe that nations can live by force alone.

Human kindness has never weakened the stamina or softened the fiber of a free people. The vigorous expression of our American community spirit is truly important.

The ancient injunction to love thy neighbor as thyself is still the force that animates our faith—a faith that we are determined shall live and conquer in a world poisoned by hatred and ravaged by war.

I ask for your enlistment in the mobilization for human needs, for your whole-hearted devotion to the American community spirit. I ask you to prove your good faith in good works.

Revenue Measures Displace Social Legislation on Many State Ballots

CHICAGO, Oct. 14 (AP)—Fewer old age security and other social welfare measures will be on state ballots next month than in the past two elections, but numerous proposals to raise and control revenue and to increase legislators' salaries will take their place.

Approximately 175 constitutional amendments, referendums and initiative measures, including at least 20 referring to taxes, will be voted on in more than 30 States, a survey by the Council of State Governments discloses.

Arizona, Arkansas, North Dakota and Louisiana ballots will carry amendments granting new property tax exemptions. North Dakota and Oklahoma will ask voters to authorize graduated land taxes while Colorado voters will decide whether to fix minimum income tax rates and maximum exemptions in the Constitution.

Ballots of at least nine States will contain proposed changes in legislative salaries and regulations for the lawmakers. A Louisiana amendment would give members of both houses annual salaries of $1,200 plus an additional $10 a day during attendance at sessions.

A Washington proposal would establish a $50 maximum salary in place of the $5 a day now paid; Tennessee would raise legislative pay from $4 to $10 a day for a 75-day regular session and 20-day special session; Oregon would raise the pay from $3 to $8 a day for a 50-day regular session and a 20-day special; Maryland would pay $750 for a 90-day session instead of $5 a day, and Missouri would change from $5 a day to $125 a month.

South Carolina will consider changing from annual to biennial legislative sessions while California will ponder an opposite switch, limiting sessions to 60 days. A New Mexico plan would split the legislative session into two 30-day periods.

Liquor control measures will be on the ballots of Arkansas, Idaho, Maine, Oklahoma and Oregon.

Southern Town to Fly Flags Registration Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLD FORT, N. C.—Because it wants the world to know—and this country in particular—that it is 100 per cent patriotic, this small McDowell County town of 800 inhabitants—the westernmost outpost of the white man until 1756—will fly the United States flag in front of every building in the village on draft registration day, Oct. 16, is the gist of a telegram sent to President Roosevelt last week by the town officials.

Old Fort is proud of its history—and justly so—and it claims the distinction of being the first community in the United States to inform the President of its patriotism in this unique way.

Not only will "Old Glory" be flown in this 100 per cent American town on selective service registration day, but Mayor John V. Robinson also announces that the flags will be flown every Sunday and holiday after Oct. 16 during the period of "national emergency."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD BARGAINS. Sell 50 Personal Christmas Cards for $1. All beautiful folders with customer's name inscribed. Liberal profit. FREE samples. Also exceptional value $1.00 Box Assortments. General Card, 400 S. Peoria St., Dept. A-214, Chicago.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 405 Marlboro St.—1 and 2 bedroom suites, in elevator building; rent $65, including refrigeration and gas. Apply Mr. Currie, Kan. 9733, or Dryce Properties, Lib. 5818.

HOUSES TO LET

MILTON, MASS.
9-room house, good location, large living room, fireplace, oil heat, garage; $75. Bluehills 5068

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
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405 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, part time, 501 Fifth Avenue. Telephone Murray Hill 2-8389 or residence Shore Road 8-6114.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Opening my second apt. on Slope; homelike rooms, use kitchen; block subways, trolley, park. SMITH, Ma. 3-2806.

Local Classified

United States and Canada (Continued)

REAL ESTATE

Roanoke, Va.—"Lone Oak"
Colonial. Built 1787. Solid brick. Completely modernized. First floor, center hall, 4 large rooms, butler's pantry, lavatory; second floor, 4 bedrooms, 3 tile baths, sleeping porch. Fireplaces in every room. Situated in 2 acre park of lovely trees and gardens. Best residential section of city. MRS. B. W. SPEED, Ground Floor, Liberty Trust Building.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Refaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SHOE REPAIRING

SHOES rebuilt at 74½ West Hollis Street, Nashua, N. H. We guarantee satisfaction by using quality leather.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

WEARING APPAREL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Complete usher's cutaway suit, almost new, size 40; reasonable. R. J. McCORMICK, P. O. Box 441, East Falls Church, Va.

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142, 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Exclusive with Us in Portland
NuMend Silk or Nylon **HOSIERY**
Ask to see these glamorous hose in personal, proportioned lengths, familiarly known as "Famous Fives" for every type of figure. In really lovely new Fall and Winter shades.
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See the Newest Sterling Pattern by Gorham . . . Lyric
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MAINE

PORTLAND
(Continued)

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Winners in Fashion and
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Order Your Fuel Now for Winter
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See ours first and you will be benefited financially
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For the Latest Up-to-the-Minute STYLE
Visit Our Stores!
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Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new
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SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

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COR. VALLEY AND WILSON STS.

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Our six immense floors are packed with top quality merchandise. New things for you, your family, your home, and we are selling every bit of it at rock bottom prices in spite of price rises and shortage. Come and share the savings at

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Try Our Service
Manchester and Nashua Buick Co.
294 Hanover Street

Be Smart
Be Different
Be Styled by a Stylist
TEL. 2311
BRODERICK HAIR SHOP
86 MANCHESTER STREET

KAYSER HOSE
79c pair
Proportioned Lengths
Careful Silk Selection
Reinforced at Wearing Spots
JAMES W. HILL CO.
Electrical Contractors
Electrical Appliances
No job too big or too small
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 ELM STREET PHONE 667

Gelinas
566 Somerville Street
PHONE 6300
New Hampshire Cleaners for New Hampshire People

When You Think of
FISH
Think of
NEWTON'S
WE HAVE WHAT YOU WANT
Manchester's Oldest Fish House
69 Manchester St.

SEND FLOWERS!
Phone 309-W
They always express love and thoughtfulness.
GREENE'S Flower Shop
29 Hanover Street

NASHUA

Ever-Ready Dessert
ASHLEY'S ICE CREAM
Holiday Specials
We Deliver
Tel. 950 35 E. Hollis St.

PORTSMOUTH

Consolidation Coal Co.
Distributors of
"Consolidation clean coal
and
New England coke"
35 Pleasant St. Tel. Portsmouth 90

Featuring Knox and Country Club Hats
S. EDNA THOMPSON
MILLINERY
Other hats at prices from 1.98—12.50
Telephone 2219-M 343 State Street

BUSINESS AND RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES
in
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
THE GARDNER AGENCY
307 STATE ST. TEL. 344

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

Newport Oil Corporation
GULF GASOLINE
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Central Park Service Station
Service Center, Mile Corner
DISTRIBUTORS FOR BURNING OILS
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Long Wharf Tel. 2600

George Bowen Coal Co.
Fuel and Range Oil
Stokers Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners Coal, Coke
Range Burners Wood
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

RHODE ISLAND — NEWPORT (Continued)

LADIES'
Shoes—Hats—Hosiery—Handbags
HENRY'S
HENRY C. WISSNER-BRIDGE

FRANCES FOX HAIR PREPARATIONS
J. R. LORAH & CO.
(DRUG STORE)
Bellevue Avenue

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

ELIZABETH'S SHOPPE
Specializing in half sizes and larger women's dresses and coats
1102 King St. Alex. 3848

M. E. PARKER & BRO.

Choice Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
"We Handle Birds Eye Frosted Foods"
Phones 212 and 213 713 King St.

Bryan Stationery of Va.
Office and School Supplies
Christmas Cards—Printing
1021 King Street Alex. 3545
Films and Cameras

Masonic View Service Station
AMERICAN OIL PRODUCTS CO.
Expert Lubrication and Washing
Tires, Tubes and Accessories
AMOCO
PHONES 3554-2582 1900 KING STREET

The Silhouette Shoppe
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards, Unusual Gifts
NO 1 HIGHWAY—ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Choice Meats
JULIAN F. CHAUNCEY
City Market
ALEX. 1861
Satisfactory Delivery to All Parts of the City

GRAHAM & OGDEN, Inc.
Oldest firm of Realtors and Insurers in Alexandria
803 King St. Alex. 1300

NEWPORT NEWS

New FALL
NATURALIZER SHOES
$6.75
NACHMAN'S
32nd St. and Washington Ave.

Kamo Coal and Fuel Oil
SANFORD & CHARLES
Virginia Avenue and 35th St.

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41212, 9 to 11 a. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. W. Bracken Phone 27513
WE CALL FOR AND DELIVER
B and M
SHOE REPAIRING SHOPPE
Shoes Dyed to Match Your Gown
117 W. CHARLOTTE ST.

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis
FURNITURE COMPANY
Granby Street, Corner Main

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

GROVES MARKETS
3820 Granby Street
151 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats Vegetables and Fish

Compeco
DYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

—WRIGHT—
Coal and Oil Co.
Agents FUEL OIL
1022 W. 40 Street, Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

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AIRHEART-KIRK CLOTHING CO.
Smart Styles for the Young Man
107 W. Campbell Ave., Roanoke, Va.

VIRGINIA — ROANOKE (Continued)

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

ESKELUND'S
BEAUTY SALONS
All lines of beauty service
PATRICK HENRY HOTEL ROANOKE HOTEL

At JOSEPH SPIGELS, Inc.
You will find everything new in Ladies' fall dresses, including up-to-date things for the College Miss—Also furs of quality and beauty.

BOWMAN'S BAKERY
When Buying Bread Specify
BOWMAN'S
Prize Winner or 100% Whole Wheat
We specialize in Wedding and Party Cakes
A. BOWMAN & SON Dial 2-3485

MARTIN & OWEN COAL CO.
Successors to GILLIAM & EANES COAL CO.
High Grade Coal
SERVICE
DIAL 2-6456 7 WASENA AVE.

Go to
Jackson Stationery Co.
Shoppe 9—Patrick Henry Hotel Bldg.
For Appropriate Christmas Gifts and Cards and Complete Line Stationery and Greeting Cards

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking—Shoe Dyeing and Tinting—Clothes Cleaning and Pressing—Glove Cleaning
808 QUARRIER STREET

CLARKSBURG

O. J. MORRISON DEPT. STORE CO.
West Virginia's Most Dependable Stores
Stores located in the following towns:
Charleston, Huntington, Pt. Pleasant, Ripley, Morgantown, Clarksburg, Fairmont, Clendenin, West Union, Beckley, Spencer, Grafton, Logan

Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
Announcing . . .
The opening of our new, modern gift department in the downstairs store.

When They're Home From School—Hungry!

Call
ALLMAN BROS.
236 Milford Street
Phones 74-75-76-77

ANDERSON'S
"The State's Largest Restaurant"
407 WEST MAIN
F. H. Johnson, Mgr.

Dudley's Florists
128 So. Fourth St. Ph. 4070
Quality A. stry and Service
Members F. T. D. Assn.

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
928 Third Ave. 741 Sixth Ave.
825 Tenth St. 1201 Adams Ave.
Cor. 1st St. and 9th Ave.

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
ZORIC
"Zoric System"
Phone 9160
1041 16th Street

THE STYLE SHOP
Snappy Stylish Smart
COATS • DRESSES
Telephone 21265
TENTH ST. AT FOURTH AVE.

WHEELING

CHRISTMAS CARDS
Headquarters for Tony Wons' Cards
THE OWL PRINT SHOP
Phone Whg. 3869 917 Market St., Wheeling

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 5 to 7 p. m., daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DR. M. W. LOCKE
Selby Arch-Preservers and La Gioconda Shoes
LEVINSONS
26 King St. W.

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ottawa Dairy
QUALITY
Pure, pasteurized
MILK
Freshly churned
BUTTER
Smooth, deliciously flavored
ICE CREAM
Fresh
EGGS
Call
2-5741
for regular or special delivery

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., Ltd., invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
THE EVENING CITIZEN

DEVLINS
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

Upholstering and Repairing
STEWART & CO.
Furniture and Antiques
219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.
PHONE 2-1228

ALEX CHRISTIE
Supertest
SERVICE STATION
ELGIN and ARGYLE
Greasing Washing

Lovely Flowers
GIFTS THAT RADIATE GOODWILL AND CHEER
Frith's
200 Beechwood Ave. 4-1008

THE MILK BAR RESTAURANT
Comfortably Appointed, Completely Air-Conditioned
LIGHT LUNCHEONS and FULL COURSE MEALS
The Milk Bar Ltd. 68 Sparks Street

901 BANK STREET 7-0640 82 FIRST AVENUE 7-0472
Mc. Keen's
FOOD MARKETS
Groceries and Fresh Meats

C.C.B.
Electric Works
Phone 2-5706 378-380 Bank St.

Subscription Coupon
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $..... for .... year, or ..... months, beginning with the current issue.
PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00
Name.....
Street and Number.....
City and State.....

ONTARIO — OTTAWA (Continued)

GIFTS FOR ENGLISH CHILDREN IN CANADA
Experienced personal shoppers will attend to your purchases, no customs duties for you to worry about. We know what the children need.
Bryson-Graham
COMPANY LIMITED
OTTAWA
Canada's National Capital

PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES EXPERT DEVELOPING AND PRINTING
John Powis Co. Ltd.
CINÉ KODAKS
87 Sparks Street—Dial 3-1028

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hargreave 3577, Hours: 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

USE OUR STORAGE VAULTS
Our scientifically constructed and equipped Storage Vaults will store your out-of-season garments for you. Telephone today and let us explain this clothes saving service.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE ST.
Between Richmond and Temperance

G. S. BEER
CUSTOM MADE
FUR COATS
Remodeling—Repairing
1161 St. Clair Ave. W. KE. 7378

This Fall Walk and Shop in Comfort
CANTILEVER SHOES
18 BLOOR ST. W., TORONTO
1173 S. CATHERINE ST. W., MONTREAL

GOOD SHOES
for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES, Ltd.
TORONTO

SELBY'S *Shoes for Ladies*
PACKARD and HULBUT *for Children*
STRIDER and INVICTUS *for Men*
JOHNSON'S
278 Eglinton W. (Opp. Highbourne) HU 3882

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS
LIMITED
City Wide Delivery
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5003

J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
Dupont at Davenport
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH FRUITS, VEGETABLES
You are assured of a good table economically with food from Scotts.
7 DIRECT PHONES MI. 4691

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE 1145

ONTARIO — TORONTO (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy

PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catherines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto
"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1378, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 95 Years and A Quality Store Still
Ask for descriptive booklet of dinnerware and woolens if you contemplate visiting Montreal.
HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Use the Phone—We Deliver
COAL OIL FUEL OIL
*DOllard 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1351 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone Lancaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

QUEBEC — MONTREAL (Continued)

FUR COATS
Special Orders or Ready-Made Restyling and Repairing
JAY WOLFE INC
MAKERS OF *"Quality Furs"*
Telephone *BElair 3466 First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings; with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering services, air raid shelters, designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects containing 3-6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £215, £415 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties, Limited. Apply District Office 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us, silks and woollies special attention; small repairs free of charge. THE ROYEL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55, Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3.

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE NEWTON, RENOWN 3127. 35 MILES RADIUS.

MUSICIANS

PIANO—Lady, A. R. A. M. Registered member R. S. T. requires work in or near London. Experienced teacher advanced and elementary pupils. Good accompanist. Box W-1612, BCM/CSM, London.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BUCKS—Lady has accommodation for two paying guests, own suite and garage; house, own grounds; safe, secluded area within easy reach town, train and bus service; suit business couple; 10 guineas weekly. Box W-1615, BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

POST required by woman, either secretarial or domestic; live in or out. Box W-1613, BCM/CSM, London.

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON—One of the nicest in Knightsbridge. Come and see 13 Beaufort Gardens, S. W. 3. Ken. 4740. Scottish Proprietrix. Nightly, from 6/6, weekly from 30/- inc. breakfast

SHOE REPAIRING

BOOTMAKER and FOOTWEAR Repair Specialist, J. Evans, 22a, St. George's Road, Wimbledon, London, S. W. 19. Phone WIM. 3581

TAILORING

Ayerst & Dale Tailors Naval, Military and Civil for the very best at moderate prices.
9/10 Polebrook House, Golden Square, Regent Street, London, W. 1. Gerrard 5187.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. V. A.
26 Bond St., Ealing W. 5. Tel. 2127.
Rents Collected Valuations

UPHOLSTERING

MARSHALL & BROWN, Loose Covers, Curtains, all soft furnishing, 52 Ullswater Road, London, S. W. 13. Riverside 6239.

WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRING

WATCH and clockmaker; 25 years' experience. W. MOSTON, 176a Upper Richmond Rd., Putney, London, S. W. 15.

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Sunday: Saturday 9 a. m. to 12.45 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
Scientific Foot Fitting
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall

LOOSE COVERS • CURTAINS
UPHOLSTERY WORK
CARPETS • BLINDS
CABINET MAKING
FRENCH POLISHING
REPAIRS
J. S. MASON
47 Fairfax Rd., N. W. 6 MAI 5523
Thoroughly Dependable

VAIL & CO.
PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and STATIONERS
170 Farringdon Road, E. C. 1
West End Branch, Ogle Street
Gt. Portland Street, W. 1
Telephones { Terminus 2548 (2 lines) / Museum 7311-2 (Ogle St.)
Tickets, Circulars and Reports of Meetings—Poster Designs of Every Description

PHONES—EUSTON 4245-6
F. WARREN & CO'S GUARANTEED COALS
DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

'Phone: FLAXMAN 0372
J. B. SHEARS & SONS
PRINTERS
64 SYDNEY ST., CHELSEA
S.W.3 And at Fulham

LONDON N. W. Golders Green

Timothy Whites
where household necessities are cheaper
87, Golders Green Road, N. W. 11
27, Notting Hill Gate, W. 11

ENGLAND

LONDON E.—Chingford

Bourjer's
for Confectionery of Quality
Agent for Clifton's Chocolates
Fullers Cakes and Confectionery
116, STATION ROAD, CHINGFORD

LONDON E.—Leytonstone

BLACK-OUT MATERIALS AND CURTAINS
Made and Fitted By
BEARMANS Ltd.
High Rd., Leytonstone
Tel. LEY. 1131 (6 lines)

LONDON E.—Stratford

BOARDMANS
THE WEST END STORE IN THE EAST
BROADWAY · STRATFORD · E.15
PHONE MARYLAND 2525 (6 LINES)

LONDON S. E. West Norwood

Furniture Removed from England to Anywhere on Earth
SHIPPING **Days** STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

LONDON S. W. Putney District and Barnes

RADIO SERVICE ENGINEERS
Best Makes of Radio in Stock
T. AUSTIN & SON
196 Upper Richmond Road
PUTNEY, S. W. 15
Phone PUTNEY 4940

NUTTING & SONS
High Class Grocery and Provisions
4 Medfield Street, S. W. 15
Phones PUTney 0361
Chocolates and Confectionery at 4 Medfield Street
ROEHAMPTON

LONDON S. W.—Wimbledon

Here Is A Laundry You Can Trust
THE SOUTHDOWN LAUNDRY LTD.
KINGSTON ROAD
RAYNES PARK
WIMBLEDON, S. W. 20
Tels. LIBERTY 2414/5

OF REPUTE
GEO. SAVAGE & SONS
HIGH CLASS GROCERY PROVISIONS, etc.
17, Wimbledon Hill Road, S. W. 19
Telephone WIMBLEDON 0094

WINSTANLEY LTD.
HAIRSTYLISTS
Will **"CHRISTY-CUT"** Your Hair if it is suitable
Call or Phone for Particulars
80, High Street WIM. 5204

W. C. Billings & Sons Ltd.
COAL, CORN and FORAGE MERCHANTS
Specialists in BOILER FUELS
32 HIGH STREET, WIMBLEDON, S. W. 19
Telephone Wimbledon 0112

LONDON W.—Ealing

The Personal Firm for the Best
MILK and DAIRY SERVICE
HORNBY & CLARKE
Limited
Licensed Producers of CERTIFIED MILK
11 Station Parade, Ealing Common, W. 5
Telephone ACORN 2814
and at PUTNEY, BARNES, SHEEN, RICHMOND

Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223
De Luxe Service and Household 2/3 per Dozen Service

LONDON W.—West Ealing

Blaker's
Telephone Ealing 0567
Hosiery, Drapery, Curtain Fabrics
Windows Fitted Complete
134-136 Northfield Avenue
West Ealing, W. 13

Ireland

DUBLIN

PIM BROTHERS LTD
One of Ireland's Better Stores
Up-to-Date Goods Distinguished by Excellent Quality and Moderate Pricing
Agents for
REVELATION SUIT CASES
RESLAW HATS (for Women)
BATTERSBY HATS (for Men)
PIM BROTHERS LTD., GEORGES ST.

GRANDY
St. Stephen's Green, Dublin
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Lowest Cash Prices

Switzer's
FURNITURE and CARPETS
Attractive selection at very reasonable prices.
SWITZER & CO., Ltd., Grafton St., Dublin

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

In Lighter Vein

Streamlined Age

Employer—"When I started in life, young man, I worked twelve hours a day."

Clerk—"Yes, but in these rapid times anyone who took twelve hours to do a day's work would get fired."—Providence Journal.

The Joys of Selling

The old countryman and his wife were comfortably seated in the shoe shop of a small market town. The occasion was a pair of new shoes for the wife.

She had tried on practically every suitable shoe in the shop and at last expressed her satisfaction with a particular pair. The weary assistant had breathed a sigh of relief.

But there was still the husband to be satisfied. Addressing his wife, he queried:

"Now are you quite sure you would like shoes for your present, or would you prefer an umbrella?"—Montreal Star.

According to Orders

He had found fault with his shorthand-typist for altering a sentence in one of the letters he had dictated. Her reply was that she thought he meant what she had written.

"I don't want you to think," retorted the great man, sharply. "I want you to take down my words accurately and then put them into type on the machine, neither adding nor leaving out anything I may say."

Later in the afternoon the typist brought back the following letter for signature:

"Dear Smyth. Spell it with a y, although that's pure swank on his part, of course. In answer to your letter of—look up the date. We can quote you—Tell me, Walter, what's the most we can charge this blighter? Very well. We can quote you £10 a ton for the goods free on board. If he accepts we shall have to make sure of our money beforehand, for I don't trust him. Awaiting the pleasure of your esteemed order, Yours faithfully."—Tit-Bits.

Sunbonnet Sue

THOSE WERE THE DAYS!

YES, SIREE! CHILDREN, THAT'S THE LAST WORD IN PICTURES!
HURRY UP, WILBER! I WANT TO SEE THIS ONE OF NIAGARA FALLS!
GEE! HERE'S A GOOD ONE OF ADMIRAL DEWEY!
NEWS REEL
This Week... TRAVEL PICTURES IN NATURAL COLORS!
HOW MANY, PLEASE?
1898
THE NEW STEREOSCOPE
Mr. Tompkins' Family Enjoys the Ultimate in Pictures!
AND NOW
MOVIES WITH COLOR AND SOUND, ATTENDED BY 90,000,000 PATRONS!

A Verse for Today . . .

Better is a little with righteousness than great revenues without right.
—Prov. 16:8.

Daily Anecdote

Reasonable

Richard Brinsley Sheridan, the famous playwright, was sitting in the House of Commons when news was brought that his Drury Lane theater was on fire. Excusing himself, he made his way quickly to the scene of the conflagration.

He found the approach to the fire blocked by a great crowd, and it was with considerable difficulty that he elbowed his way to the front and climbed under the ropes. A burly policeman roughly shoved him back into the crowd.

"I say," protested Sheridan, as pleasantly as the circumstances would permit, "surely a man may warm himself by his own fire.

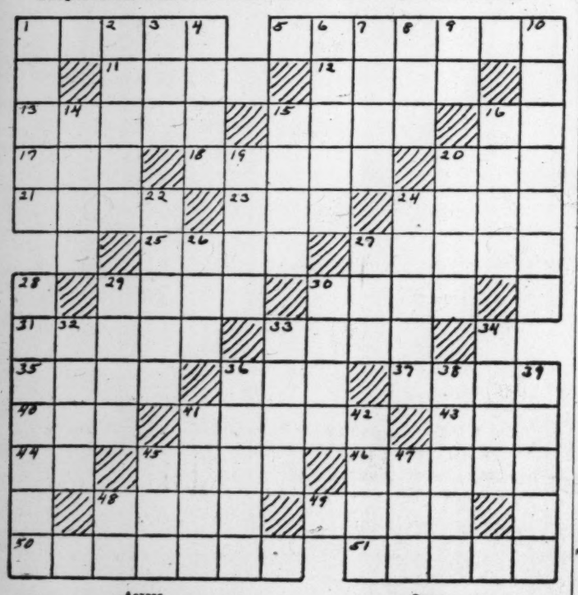
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. London's principal peacetime air station, about eight miles from the center of the city.
2. An island in the Malay Archipelago.
3. A large bay in Rhode Island.
4. Point Pleasant, Ohio; April 27, 1822.
5. Little Rock, with a population of 81,679. (1930)
6. A name given a spotted or piebald horse in the western United States.
7. Georgia, and Alabama.
8. A City in northwestern Alaska.
9. It is on the Blue Nile, near Makwar, in the Sudan, Africa; built in 1926, it is 128 feet high, and has a capacity of 140,000,000 gallons.
10. The Chicago Americans.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Scenes of "Lakme" are laid where?
6—What is a wooden golf club soled with brass or other metal?
11—What is a seaport of Spain?
12—Chalybes of the Pontus were celebrated as workers in what?
13—Where is Annamese spoken?
15—What is Russian form of John?
16—If you were in Ipswich, in what direction would you travel to reach London (abbr.)?
17—What is a river of France?
18—Who came to Elijah as he slept under juniper tree?
20—What is a snake of tropical America?
21—What is a river of France and Belgium?
22—Organ of hearing is what?
24—Who was third Vice-President of U. S.?
25—What is a county of northern Georgia?
27—What is a river of Idaho and Utah?
29—Would a nandu have fins, oars, or a bill?
30—What is a machine for stamping coins?
31—Who was an ancient Italian goddess?
33—Where was Mme. Leginska, English pianist and conductor, born?
35—Who illustrated La Fontaine's "Fables"?
36—What is an East Indian timber tree?
37—What do you call a native of Stonehaven?
40—What is made from decoction of nutgalls?
41—A dromond was propelled by what?
43—What is a varying measure of yarn?
44—Where are the Andes (abbr.)?
45—On what mountain did Horites dwell?
46—Sleekers are tools, shoes, or boats—which?
48—What conjunction is used to express comparison?
49—What is a river of Siberia?
50—What is a composition for nine instruments?
51—What is capital of Japanese Empire?

Down

1—Where is Molfetta?
2—What poet was born in Florence, Italy?
3—What is a county of western Iowa?
4—What is a city of Kansas?
5—A riparian lives on bank of what?
7—What is an inland sea of Asia?
8—What was relationship of Jokshan to Abraham?
9—Symbol for tin is what?
10—What is a river of Illinois?
14—What do you call end of head of golf club away from the shaft?
15—Who was one of spies, son of Josephus, of tribe of Issachar?
16—What is a small short-billed North American rail?
19—Who is a character in "Old Curiosity Shop"?
20—The fabulous semitaur was half man and half what?
22—In German legend, Mouse Tower was on an island in what river?
24—Baseball batter sometimes advances to first base on what?
26—Where is Lanett (abbr.)?
27—What is a unit used in measuring diameter of wires?
28—What English poet and essayist was born in 1672?
29—Dogs delight to do what?
30—What is a thin, soft muslin without stiffening?
32—What is an island of Hebrides?
33—What held sword over head of Damocles?
34—Who is the goatherd in "Dinorah"?
36—Napoleon was exiled to —— Helena.
38—A bravaroy is a cloak, house, or canoe —which?
39—Who wrote poem dealing with capture of Jerusalem by Crusaders?
41—To cause to sit down.
42—What printing term signifies that something once erased, or marked for omission, is to remain?
45—In speaking of Biblical Corbi, what
46—Symbol for thoron is what? pronoun would you use?
47—What was one of towns of Benjamin?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

How the Expression "Don't Take Any Wooden Nickels" Originated?

Today we are accustomed to think of money in terms of paper currency and copper, nickel, and silver coins. In different parts of the world and in the course of its development out of simple barter, money has been represented by an extremely wide range of materials, including teeth, wire, shells, zebra's tails, feathers, leather, salt, and the great round stones used on the island of Yap.

In the days of the Byzantine Empire an attempt was made to use money made of wood. This marks an early attempt to develop and use as money something which had little or no other use or value. The cattle, salt blocks, corn, and other objects in general use as money in those days were useful and valuable in themselves, as well as being convenient for use as a medium of exchange.

It has been suggested that the popular expression, "Don't take any wooden nickels" may have originated in the fact that the wooden money of the early Greek Empire never achieved widespread acceptance because of its lack of intrinsic value.

Another form of wooden money, however, flourished in England from the tenth to the nineteenth centuries. It consisted of wooden sticks along the edges of which were cut a system of notches to indicate the amount. These sticks were used by the royal treasury to record debts of the state, and (after being properly marked and notched) the sticks were split lengthwise from end to end. One half was retained by the Exchequer and the other half was given to the creditor, by whom the stick was used as a form of wooden money or wooden banknote.

At one time Japan made coins from wood. This money was shaped like the familiar "cash" of China and Japan, that is, it was made in the form of round flat discs with a square hole cut through the center for convenience in stringing the coins together. This wooden money (like that of Antioch and Alexandria in Byzantium) had no instrinsic value, but the people accepted and used it for small change.—W. P. Keasbey.

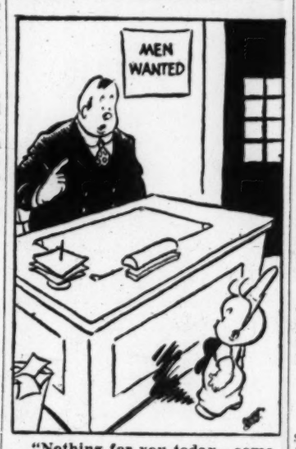
WOODEN EXCHANGE TALLY OF ENGLAND

Brevities

Answers: A pedestrian has been described as a man with a wife, two sons and a daughter, and one car.

Brubaker in The New Yorker: Invigorated by his long rest, Jack Garner has returned to his duties at the capital. His first job was to work out a plan for a recess.

Little Chauncey



"Nothing for you today—come back in about nineteen years."

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright, 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company

Arsène - Henry, Charles (shärl ăr'-sân'-ăN'-rē')—French Ambassador to Spain under the Pétain Government.

Boisson, Pierre (pyâr bwá'-sôN)—Governor General of French West Africa under the Pétain Government.

Cretianu, George (gyôr'-gĕ krĕ-tysä'-nōō)—New Rumanian Minister of Finance.

Fincati, Mario (mä'-ryō fĕng-kä'-tē)—New Navy Minister of Argentina.

Gullion, Maj. Gen. Allen (gŭl'-yŭn)—Judge Advocate General of the U. S. Army, appointed by President Roosevelt to head the National Draft Board.

Kesselring, Field Marshal Albert (äl'-bĕrt kĕs'-ĕl-rĭng)—A Commander of the German Air Force.

Mereiskoff, Gen. K. A. (mĭ'-rĕts-kôf')—Soviet Army Chief of Staff.

Quisling, Maj. Vidkun (vĭd'-kŭn kvis'-ling)—Norwegian Nazi, political leader of German-occupied Norway.

Stahmer, Max (mäks shtä'-mĕr)—Reichsführer Hitler's special envoy sent to negotiate with Tokyo recently.

Sturza, Prince Costin (kôs-tĕn' stoor'-zä)—Iron Guard lawyer, and new Rumanian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Sugiyama, Gen. Hajime (hä-jĭ'-mĕ soo-gĭ'-yä-mä)—Newly appointed chief of the Japanese Army General Staff.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Martinique (mär'-tĭ-nēk')—French colonial island in the Caribbean Sea.

Peiping (bā'-ping')—Former capital of China, now occupied by the Japanese.

Vallejo (Pref. vă-lā'-hō)—City of California.

Key: āle, châotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

New Ideas

A small dry battery has been specially designed to provide current for electric razors; also a speedometer for sailboats that shows their speed in miles per hour on a dial.

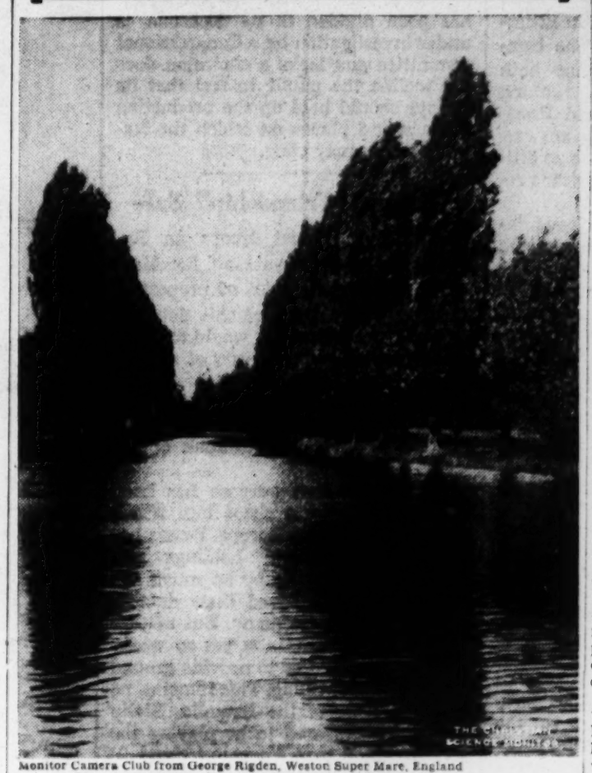
Unaffected by dry cleaning chemicals, a mending tape has been perfected that can be applied to torn bed linen or garments with a hot flat iron.—Wall Street Journal.

Drum Language

The drum language, by which signals are sent for miles in Africa, is difficult, says an ethnologist, and few white men understand it.

Daily Quotation

HE THAT has patience may compass anything.—Rabelais.



Monitor Camera Club from George Rigden, Weston Super Mare, England

Britain's Famous Water Highway
The River Thames at North Oxford

Breaking Into Print

By Grenville Kleiser

What chance have you to be a successful author or editor?

Vernon L. Smith, editor of the Palm Beach Sun, had no school education, but he was an omnivorous reader. Wholly self-taught, self-disciplined, intensely in earnest, he absorbed the contents of the best available books, so that today he can pen a passage like the following:

"We can make our world a glad world. We can see lovely trees and flowers and be greeted by green grass and singing birds, the merry voices of little children—all designed to make glad the hearts of men and women. A true friend is like the shadow of a great rock in a weary land. The tender grace of a fine day brings with it beauty and gladness and uplifts the soul. Moonlight shimmering in silvery silences on the face of waters; heaven's stars captured in rippling hammocks woven by breaths of air; a setting sun painting on the western skies God's golden colors so flushed and rich that they run down to yellow hayfield and forest and blaze the cabin's glass—revelations of beauty of God's glory—the perfume of the flower, the richness of the lily, the tenderness of a good mother, the spring of hope, the peace that passeth understanding, the privilege of knowing God—all in such preponderance as to make it a glad world, after all."

I asked Editor Smith how he would get started in journalism today. He said:

"If I were a youth today, imbued with the fire of journalistic spirit—granted that history, spelling, grammar and English were on straight—I'd walk into the hills to find a man running a country newspaper. Then I'd make enough concessions to get myself hired by him. Then I would make myself so valuable that the owner would hate to see me leave.

"Then I would repeat the process. I'd move to a lowly daily publication. And so, as a newspaper writer steadily endeavor to progress."

You should feel encouraged by the case of Zane Grey.

He labored hard through five long years, but not one of his manuscripts was accepted.

A publisher said to him: "Man, you are wasting your time. You are not a writer. Better give it up."

But Zane Grey set his teeth and worked harder than ever before. At length he wrote "Heritage of the Desert," which had a phenomenal sale and put the author definitely on the road to fortune and fame.

And that is the story of Booth Tarkington, Mary Roberts Rinehart, Dorothy Thompson, Mark Sullivan, Walter Lippmann and every successful writer in the literary field. Hard work, disappointment, expectation, difficulty, disillusionment and ultimate recognition and reward.

Experience is the great schoolmaster. It constantly disciplines you through tests, trials and difficulties. It imposes stern penalties for mistakes and misjudgments.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Not Handicapped

Southfield, Michigan

Herman Line, Jr., 15 years old, of this town, is not sitting at home, waiting for someone to help him, he goes places.

Having lost the use of his legs at the age of 4, Herman used his knowledge of mechanics and with the aid of bicycle wheels, a wheel chair seat, washing machine motor, odd Model T parts, motorcycle transmission, and a gallon syrup can for a tank, built himself a "Line Special" baby automobile. With a gallon of gas in the syrup can tank, he can travel approximately 180 miles on level roads, 131 miles per gallon on mountain roads. His car, weighing 240 pounds, has a regular vehicle license and of course Herman has a driver's license.

Recently, he decided to take a trip to his uncle's home at Fort Lupton, Colorado, a few miles from Denver. Because of rain, Herman was delayed a few days but arrived at Fort Lupton six days later, having covered a distance of 1,500 miles. A daily letter kept his family informed of his progress. Returning home via the southern route, the intrepid youth covered 1,600 miles, part of the way over snow-capped mountain roads at an altitude of 12,000 feet.

Herman is a student at the Cass Tech High School where he has received excellent marks in his course in electricity, electrical arc and acetylene welding.

Surely there are no handicaps for a boy like Herman Line.

Where Would You Find—

1. Croydon Airport?
2. Sandalwood Island?
3. Narragansett Bay?
4. The birthplace of Ulysses S. Grant?
5. The largest city in Arkansas?
6. A pinto?
7. Two states that bound Florida?
8. Nome?
9. Sennar Dam?
10. A baseball team known as the "White Sox"?

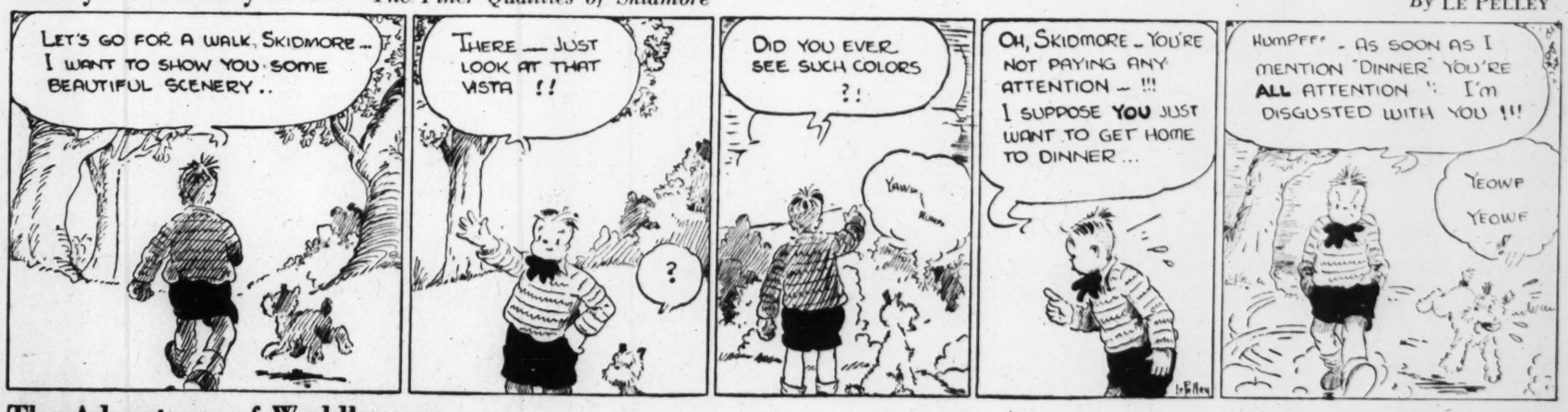
(Answers appear on this page.)

The Blarney Stone

The inscription on the Blarney Stone reads: "Cormach Mac Carthy: fortis me fierie fecit, A. D. 1446." One tradition about the stone is that, when the Spaniards were urging the Irish chieftains to harass the English, one Mac Carthy Mor, who held the castle, had concluded an armistice with the Lord President on conditions of surrendering it to an English garrison. Mac Carthy Mor put off his lordship day after day with fair promises and false pretexts, until the latter became the laughing stock of his acquaintances, and the former's honeyed words and delusive speeches were stamped with the title of "Blarney."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Finer Qualities of Skidmore*

By Le Pelley


LET'S GO FOR A WALK, SKIDMORE... I WANT TO SHOW YOU SOME BEAUTIFUL SCENERY..
THERE — JUST LOOK AT THAT VISTA !!
?
DID YOU EVER SEE SUCH COLORS ?!
YAWN
OH, SKIDMORE - YOU'RE NOT PAYING ANY ATTENTION — !!! I SUPPOSE YOU JUST WANT TO GET HOME TO DINNER...
HUMPFF - AS SOON AS I MENTION "DINNER" YOU'RE ALL ATTENTION ! I'm DISGUSTED WITH YOU !!!
YEOWF YEOWF

The Adventures of Waddles—*Orange Aid*

By The Hagers

"I SAW JACK FROST AGAIN LAST NIGHT, AND HE OBJECTED TO YOUR LIGHT.
BUT DON'T GIVE UP. I LEARNED THIS, TED: JACK FROST IS FOND OF FRUIT," I SAID.
"WITH ORANGES EACH BRANCH WE'LL TRIM. TONIGHT HE'LL BE OUT ON A LIMB.
JACK FROST! WITH PAINT AND BRUSH ADVANCE. WE'RE GIVING YOU JUST ONE MORE CHANCE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Roosevelt-Hitler-Willkie

On November 5 Adolf Hitler will be decisively defeated by Franklin Roosevelt and Wendell Willkie. The campaign has made it clear that both presidential candidates are running against the Reichsführer. And President Roosevelt's Dayton speech answering the Triple Alliance bespoke an attitude which is shared by Americans regardless of party.

Mr. Roosevelt's followers have intimated that a third term is just the thing to discourage the Nazis. The New York Times correspondent in Rome wrote in effect last week that the Axis had become an ardent partisan of Mr. Willkie. The President made a point of reading this dispatch to his news conference and the Times correspondent was expelled from Italy. This is read by Democrats as confirmation of the dispatch and proof that Signor Mussolini did not wish his rock-bound Republicanism disclosed.

On the other hand Mr. Willkie has declared himself repeatedly and stanchly against appeasement and promised to beat Herr Hitler at any contest he might choose. In the campaign itself Mr. Willkie has had to compete for public attention almost daily against the German Führer or his bombers. Indeed the Nazis have made effective contribution to the Democratic campaign by making headlines which submerge American domestic issues—such as continued unemployment—in which Mr. Roosevelt would be very much on the defensive.

Actually both presidential candidates are anti-Nazis. Either will actively represent the American people in defense against totalitarianism from without. And when the election is over we may expect, whatever the result, that the United States will move with less hesitation to make such defense effective. Americans should not be lured into bitter disunity by the argument that either candidate is an appeaser. They should give thoughtful consideration to the question of which one will most effectively combat Hitlerism.

Don't Delay Defense

No one who has followed the progress of America's defense program can fail to recognize the importance of an issue which has come startlingly to life within recent weeks: Should companies declared by the National Labor Relations Board to have violated the Wagner Act, be debarred from defense contracts? On the answer to this question hangs the disposition of hundreds of millions of dollars worth of contracts held by some 200 concerns reported to have appealed decisions of the NLRB. A few days ago Attorney General Jackson gave an opinion which appears to say that such companies cannot have Government contracts unless or until the Board's decisions are reversed by the courts.

If this opinion should be allowed to govern other Government agencies, the Nation would be minus a substantial part of its defense production. Some of the larger companies which have appeals pending from rulings of the NLRB are General Motors, Westinghouse Electric, Bethlehem Steel, du Pont, Owens-Illinois Glass, Montgomery Ward, Goodyear Rubber, Standard Oil of Indiana, and Texas Corporation.

However, with Congress in session, objections were very promptly raised as legislators, members of the Defense Commission, and Army and Navy officials foresaw confusion and delay. They brought out that the opinion if valid would place an extra penalty on a company in addition to that already provided for by the Wagner Act itself and might jeopardize the jobs of many workers on the pay rolls of concerns accused of illegal acts. Chairman Smith of the House committee investigating the NLRB threatened to introduce legislation which would prevent such rulings from becoming binding while appeals are pending in the courts.

Some time ago the Comptroller General assured the Smith committee that NLRB rulings were not binding on other agencies. Early this month Secretary of the Navy Knox said the Defense Commission would be guided by Federal and State labor statutes. Last week the Defense Committee asserted that since there is no law which bars companies violating the Wagner Act from Federal business, it can award contracts to such companies where it is deemed necessary. The Navy and Army state that they will not put any NLRB ban in their contracts.

Surely here is a situation which needs to be clarified. Labor and industry should know their rights. Legal delays over labor practices should not be allowed to cripple the defense program. When a ruling is upheld by the courts Government work should be taken away from a violator until he has reformed. But the fact that the Board has been divided in its decisions, is under investigation by a Congressional committee and lacks a chairman does not incline the public to feel that its rulings should hold up the production of guns and planes on which the Nation's safety may hang.

Keeping "Friendship" Safe

Massing of Soviet troops on Rumanian borders is making headlines which are probably out of proportion with the significance of this development. Wishful thinking would seize on all such signs as harbingers of a Nazi-Soviet break. This is to forget the obvious purpose behind Moscow's signing of the Nazi-Soviet non-aggression pact just before the outbreak of the war.

Up to now that purpose has been well served by the chaos into which the war has thrown Europe. Russia has extended its Baltic holdings and acquired Bessarabia; by so much the Soviets have improved their defense position against Germany. But neither Germany nor Britain is yet so weakened or disunited as to provide ground for Communist tilling. This remains, no doubt, a hope of the Kremlin. Stalin has never appeared to be playing the sort of game that Mussolini chose in this war. The Soviet quite clearly would profit less from helping to bring about a decisive victory for one side or the other than by prolonging the war until both sides are exhausted.

Thus when Russian troops mass on Rumanian borders to face the German "military mission" now in Rumania, it more likely is to protect Russian interests against unforeseen encroachment, and to be in a good bargaining position, than to prepare for a break with the Nazis.

True, the Russian forces are an admonitory finger held up to Berlin. They may remind Herr Hitler that he has seemed to leave Russia too much out of his calculations in recent diplomatic moves. They "invite" Berlin to talk things over with Moscow before embarking on aggressive plans that may threaten Turkey. But they are in the same parcel with the forced evacuations of Germans from Russia's new Baltic possessions and from Bessarabia. They do not mean that Russia has become suddenly less friendly to Germany but only that Moscow wants to keep such friendship as exists between the two nations on a basis of perfect and very hard-boiled understanding.

Meter and Mettle

At a recent poetry meeting in London the Poet Laureate, John Masefield, was mildly chidden, like his predecessor Bridges twenty-five years ago, for not having written more poetry inspired by the war. The obligation to produce topical verse is one that Poets Laureate nowadays do not take very seriously, so that Mr. Masefield, who has lately been busy with a novel about the last ages of the Roman Empire, is not likely to be much disturbed by his friendly critics.

Yet the suggestion that some episodes of the present conflict, which has the momentousness of a struggle between right and wrong, might become the basis of great verse, is worth consideration.

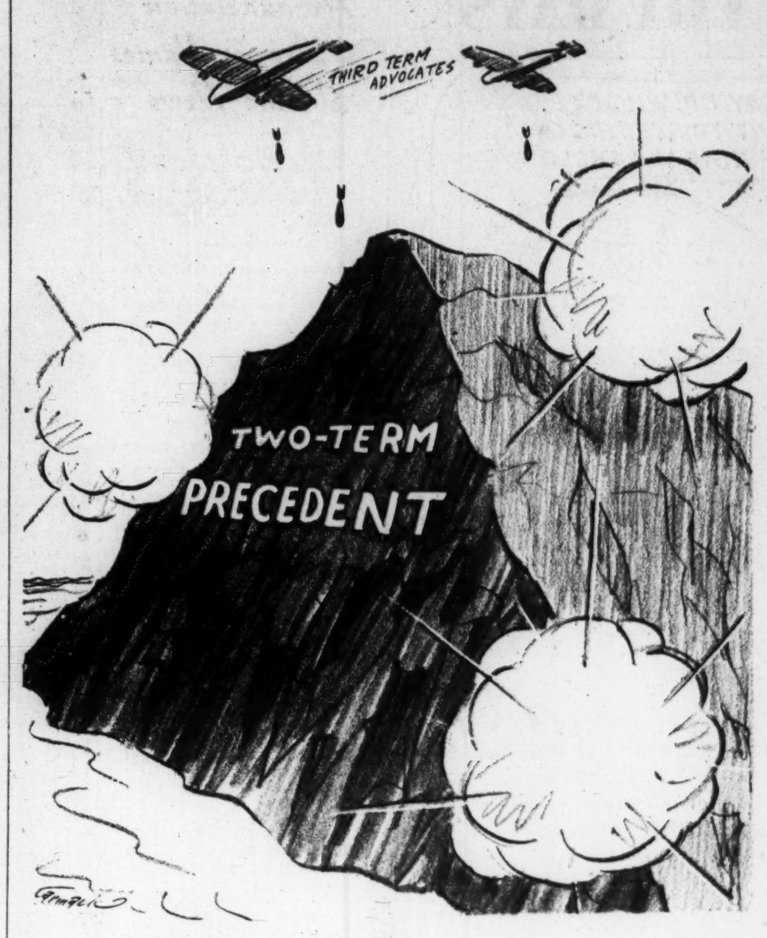
The events in British history that have inspired the most memorable poetry are: the defeat of the Armada; the exploit of Grenville's ship "Revenge," which, with five others, fought fifty-three Spanish galleons off the Azores; the charge of the Light Brigade; and the long battle with Napoleon. Tennyson, Hardy, and Macaulay have written more than finely about these things, all of which have one thing in common. They were all forlorn hopes, gallant and desperate struggles against odds, the fights of men who knew that they had their backs to the wall, and justice at their side.

It is this element of courage in a disastrous situation that English poets find to their liking; and the embarkation from Dunkirk, so apparently hopeless and yet so triumphantly successful, manifests it in full measure. The day may yet come when Dunkirk is as memorable in literature as in history.

Another paradox arising from the present disturbed international situation is that "frozen funds" cannot be considered as cold cash.

Everything, apparently, is of some use. The Lady Next Door has discovered that "red haws" can be used for table decorations.

U. S. Democracy's Gibraltar?



An Amendment to Limit the Presidential Term

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In view of recent events, the American people should at this time carefully consider amending the Constitution of the United States providing that the term of office of the President shall be for four years, and that no person shall be eligible for more than two terms. The substance of this proposed amendment has been the practice and custom of the American people ever since the Government began, and at no time have the people ever disclosed any settled purpose of breaking over the precedent which was established, or rather, the example which was given us by Washington and Jefferson.

Until recently many persons would have said that it would be a useless amendment of the Constitution, for the people of this country in all its history have never elected any man to a third term as President of the United States.

President Grant saw fit to present his name to be used in violation of the precedent which has been established, and the people of the United States within his own party rejected his aspirations to the office; in another case, a President who had been President for virtually two terms, undertook to break down the principle and practice, and he was rebuked by all parties.

The fact that for nearly 150 years, this salutary principle and practice has not been departed from is not a reason why the principle should not be written in words in the Constitution of this country. The ambition of the incumbent at the White House is a sufficient warning that the principle is never safe as long as it is unwritten. A third-term election may sometime lead to a life tenure.

It is of interest to know that there was a very strong sentiment in the Constitutional Convention of 1787, in favor of but one term for the President and Vice-President of our country. At one time this sentiment was so strong that a majority of the States represented in the Convention voted in favor of one term of seven years with a clause rendering the President ineligible to a second term; others proposed that the President should not be absolutely ineligible, but that he should not be chosen a second time until the expiration of a certain number of years.

Mr. Randolph of Virginia, speaking in the Constitutional Convention, said:

> If he (the President) ought to be independent, he should not be left under a temptation to court a reappointment.

This thought seems to have pursued the members of the Convention from the moment they began to consider the powers which were to be vested in the Chief Executive.

Andrew Jackson favored the election of a President and Vice-President for a term of four or six years. In one of his messages in Congress, he said:

> Could this be done and the terms of those officers be limited to a single period of either four or six years, I think our liberties would possess an additional safeguard.

President Taft declared against the third term. He had this to say on the subject:

> I venture to make the suggestion that it would aid the efficiency of the President and center his energy and attention upon what is purely disinterested public service if he were made ineligible after serving one term of six years either to a consecutive or a nonconsecutive term.

Second terms of office for our Presidents may not now be feared as threats to our liberties, but the question of a third term (or even a fourth term) is a menace and danger to our American institutions, and is a matter of serious concern to us at this time. The temptation of incumbents to use patronage, to build or strengthen political machines, to make sure of delegates, to control conventions, is too strong to be resisted, as is self-evident by our recent political history. Furthermore, men in office who are candidates for re-election may, and generally do consider bills and policies from the political or personal point of view.

It may be interesting to many, including members of the Democratic Party, to learn that the 1912 platform of the Democratic Party had this plank:

> We favor a single Presidential term, and to that end urge the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution making the President of the United States ineligible for the re-election, and we pledge the candidate of this Convention to this principle.

The President of these United States is more powerful than any King of modern times. The longer one man remains President the greater is his inclination to usurp this power.

GEORGE C. HOWARD

New York

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

New Deal Fighting Rear Guard Battle?

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Richard L. Strout

Congress meets today to decide whether to take a formal recess until after the election or simply to suspend business for a while on the rather awkward count that it cannot gather a quorum. In either case it seems an appropriate time to review some of the highlights of the session.

This is the third session of the Seventy-sixth Congress. It follows the so-called "special session" which met on September 12 of last year for the sole purpose of revising the neutrality law. Congress at that time ended the embargo which otherwise would have prevented Britain's getting American goods and munitions.

The current session started January 3. No peacetime Congress has ever spent more money. Its enactments measure the revulsion of sentiment that followed the collapse of the democracies on the Continent and the gallant fight of Britain. National defense appropriations and authorizations alone amount to $12,700,000,000, and besides this Congress has authorized the two-ocean navy which will account for $4,700,000,000 more between now and 1945. Popular sentiment has taken two parallel courses, reflected in the acts of this Congress—a determination to arm at all costs, and the belated realization, once and for all, that it is impossible to separate American affairs from a major European conflict.

The Conscription Act measures the distance that has been traveled. It is the first peace-time draft in American history. Thoughts of a balanced budget were swept out of the window. Defense measures were comprehensive; not only did they include men, guns and airplanes, but a $500,000,000 increase in the capital of the export-import bank designed to strengthen trade bonds with Latin America. Every fresh German victory seemed to bring a new billion-dollar appropriation. Two tax bills also passed, the effect of which the average tax-payer is yet fully to realize. They are expected to net the treasury some nine additional billions in the next five years. Another upward tax revision next year is likely.

* * *

One cannot look over the record without noticing a diminution in typical New Deal measures. To be sure, the bill extending the Reciprocal Trade Agreement program was passed and there were also a couple of regulatory measures, but nothing like the list of social changes in the first few years of Roosevelt. Oddly enough, the two regulatory measures—the Investment Trust Act and the Transportation Act which puts water-carriers under the same control as rail carriers—were passed with a minimum of business friction. That fact itself is significant.

The second Hatch "pure-politics" bill was forced through, but whether because of the Administration or in spite of it is hard to say. What seems to many an even more important, because more specific, reform, the Ramspeck bill to put some 150,000 Government workers under civil service, has so far failed to pass and is blocked by a strange coalition of spoilsmen and "perfectionists," the former attacking the bill because it goes too far, the latter attacking it because it does not go far enough.

The Administration's fight at present has been less to extend the New Deal, than to keep its outer ramparts intact against militant assault. The fact is obscured by war developments, but the record shows more conclusively in 1940 than in other recent years that the New Deal is now on the defensive.

Existing New Deal laws have been assailed again and again. There are the drastic Smith amendments to the National Labor Relations Act, for instance, which passed the House two to one. Then there is the Logan-Walter bill for court review of administrative rulings. The pros and cons of this measure have been presented many times in this paper, but fundamentally it represents a revolt against the increased regulatory power of Federal agencies. The Administration has managed to block both these bills, so far, in the Senate. But it could not stop a sharp curtailment in funds for the Labor Board which indicates its legislative unpopularity. The bill to repeal the Silver Purchase Act passed one House but not the other, and represented another attack on New Deal policies. The list becomes impressive not so much from its number as from the direction which it has taken. One of the biggest fights of the session came last May in the effort to trim the Fair Labor Standards (wage-hour) law. The House at one point adopted the Barden amendment which would have exempted 2,000,000 workers in the processing of agricultural products from the Act, as well as other changes which would have emasculated it.

* * *

On the other hand two efforts started in the Senate to extend, rather than diminish New Deal legislation and they were both blocked. The La Follette bill to outlaw labor spies and "industrial munitions" which was evolved after several years of investigation was first amended almost beyond recognition in the Senate and then left untouched altogether in the House. In the same way the proposal to put sharper teeth in the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act by blacklisting firms that have violated labor laws likewise passed the Senate but failed in the House. In earlier days of the New Deal these bills might have passed. The Administration did succeed in expanding TVA with a new dam and steam plant, but this further encroachment on private utility companies was modified by the fact that it was a defense measure, and by the favorable recommendation of the National Defense Advisory Committee.

If it had not been for the war these domestic matters might well be uppermost in the Presidential campaign, and even despite the war they must some day be settled. Congress now seems to be pretty evenly divided on such issues, and the current election may tip the balance one way or another.

For the time being, at any rate, the evidence is that the Administration has lost its power to enact "New Deal" legislation, and instead is fighting a defensive rear-guard battle to hold and consolidate its position.

Britain Under Fire: More Letters Describe Personal Experiences

The Christian Science Monitor has received a large number of letters from England, both directly and from the writers' friends in America, describing daily experiences under aerial bombardment. From these the editors have culled material which seems to supplement the news-column reports.

SOMEWHERE NEAR BRISTOL

Life is so exactly as it always has been, and yet it is so utterly different—rather like a well-known and well-loved photograph seen slightly out of focus. We go to our work, and play our games of bridge and tennis the same as we always have, in spite of the siren's mournful wailing and the difficulties of the blackout.

The air-raids, of course, have brought the war very close, and I must admit that during our first raid we were all pretty frightened. My heart thumped so hard I thought it would choke me as we all trooped down to our cellar at 1:00 a. m., in a most motley collection of garments. Our parlormaid had her hair in curlers, the cook sported a "siren-suit" of a most peculiar shade and shape, Daddy wore a pair of trousers that would have disgraced a window-cleaner; Nanny, in her dressing gown, clung on to Baby, while I, myself, held Diana's hand, she, poor kid, wide-eyed and shaking but trying desperately hard to be brave. . . .

Mortality amongst rabbits in the outlying fields has been colossal. Brother Boche is not much of a marksman, and the farmers get their own back next day by charging the public sixpence a peep at the bomb craters.

During the daytime it is hard to believe that the nights spent below stairs aren't simply an incredible nightmare. The hills and the town look just the same in the morning light, the flowers are still growing in the garden, Diana's toys lie on the grass where she left them the night before, and the sky is clear and blue and free from any threat of bombers. Yet in ten minutes or an hour, or perhaps five hours, the sirens will be wailing and we shall dive into our cellars like rabbits into a burrow, holding on to our breakfast, or the baby half-bathed, or a half-darned sock. . . .

Most households in Britain now have their A. R. P. well organized. Stirrup-pumps have been bought for combating incendiary bombs, and the household is taught how to use them. (Daddy has all of us drilled like a Guards Battalion. I hold the nozzle, Mother pumps, Cook fetches the additional pails of water, Nanny gets the bucket filled with sand to hold the extinguished bomb, and the parlormaid brings the long-handled spade to put it there.) . . .

This is the same England that has survived so many wars, it is the same England, but it is wearing battle dress. Every man who is whole and healthy shoulders a gun; I have seen an elderly Duke who was a senior General in the last war, mounting guard outside a Post Office like an ordinary Tommy, while beside him stood a farm laborer. England today is truly democracy in arms.

WENDY

(Sent in by Mrs. Harvey H. Bundy, Manchester, Mass.)

RUGBY

Dear Aunt:

We have packed away all our most loved and valued ornaments and a good deal of the silver that is not in constant use. Jewelry is in the bank. It seems a pity to leave china on a mantel-piece where a blast from any bomb would be sure to blow it off.

Most houses laid in a good supply of food when asked by the Government to do so before or in the early days of the war. The food has not been touched as yet but it would carry over a time when transport or deliveries might be interfered with. Then almost every house—rich or poor—has provided some sort of Air Raid Shelter. . . .

On the top floor of the house, there are buckets of sand and of water with a stirrup pump for putting out incendiary bombs (this can only be done with a very fine spray of water which stirrup pumps are designed to give); also a special bucket and scoop are kept up there to take the cooled bomb away in and spectacles to wear while doing it.

Baths are left filled at night and all unnecessary inflammable material has been removed from the top floor. We have a complete decontamination suit to be worn by anyone dealing with gas and we have all had elementary instruction in how to do this, and in fire-fighting. . . .

In planning meals, we pit our wits against the restrictions and we still live very well. The most noticeable innovation in the dining room is the little brown pot, carefully marked with the owner's name and containing his ration of butter, which is set by each place. Much good food is not rationed at all yet. If you don't mind food being called "edible offal," you can get many a good meal of liver, kidney, sweetbreads, etc., under that name without any coupons at all. I have been fortunate enough in two wars to have cooks who were intelligent women, and who have fed the family well. I'll admit that we make beef pie out of the beef that we used to cook for the dog (and jolly good pie it is, too), but the dog gets excellent ox heart or a specially prepared tinned food prepared before the war. . . .

We don't realize in normal times how large a part food plays in our social activities. One cannot entertain if one has no food to offer. . . .

I don't think this is a "singing" war. I have heard few songs that take the place of "Tipperary" in 1914. . . .

Scrap metal is asked for and everyone collects it far and near and gives every bit that can be spared. Now they want our aluminum—and they will get it, too. Oh! my nice saucepans! And all Henry's shoe-trees! . . .

Also, we must all save paper! So, no more must be used in this way.

(Sent in by Mrs. Tilda M. Freinsberg, Round Lake, N. Y.)

(To Be Continued)

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